# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## THE ROGERS MURDER

### Extraordinary Developments--Singular Story of an ex-Detective--Identification of the Coat and Hat--Catching "Jack" Instead of "Jim."

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

In a comfortable, third-story suit of rooms, in the upper part of this city, lives Mr. Everett B. De La Noy, a bearded, well-built, brown-featured man, of good height and apparently of considerably less than middle age. He has an impulsive manner, and tells, without hesitation or contradiction, a story which is of intense interest, and which seems worthy of credence, especially as its most important details are fully confirmed by the testimony of that lively and intelligent lady, Mrs. De La Noy, who manifests a pardonable faith and pride in her husband. For about three years Mr. De La Noy was a member of the police force in this city, and during the third year a detective, whose success in working up important cases procured him the enmity of his brother detectives, some of whom (as he believes) laid a plot by which he was inveigled, against his better judgment, into a technical misdemeanor, which procured his dismissal in February last. Some time after this he became first mate on board the steamboat Connecticut, of the Hancock Line, which plied between Troy and Pier No. 44, North river, in this city. On this boat large piles of cotton bales were often carried, among which passengers occasionally lost their hats. A certain hat lost in this way, and not reclaimed, came into Mr. De La Noy's possession. One day, while handling the hat, he picked off the number indicating the size, "7¼," he thinks, and carelessly stuck it inside the sweat-band, and then tore out the lining, which was loose, and threw it away. Mr. De La Noy also had a dark-blue flannel coat, on the sleeve of which were several spots of oil, spattered there while its owner was engaged in oiling the axle of a freight truck on board the steamboat. There was also, near the pocket, a large grease mark, which used to greatly annoy Mrs. De La Noy whenever her husband wore the coat at home.

At Troy, some time in June, 1868, a man came on board the Connecticut, gave his name as James Mahar, and wanted to work his passage to this city. He was soon employed as deck hand, and, not being well clothed, the mate gave him the hat and coat above described. On July 19 both Mahar and Mr. De La Noy left the boat. Later in the season the latter became a street-car conductor, and still later a peddler of patent chair springs. At intervals since July he has seen Mahar about the city and spoken to him occasionally. On the morning of December 24 or 26 (he is not certain which) he met him in University place and passed some words with him. After the murder he caught an occasional glimpse of the fellow and on the morning of January 22 he came up with him in University place, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Jim!" "Jim" sprang as though he had been shot; and before Mr. De La Noy could express his surprise at this, and ask an explanation, a friend accosted him, and "Jim" slipped away. This circumstance, the fellow's name, and some other straws, gave the ex-detective an idea. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Friday morning, Mr. De La Noy, coming down town, met a couple of officers, and incidentally asked if they were after the Rogers murderer, casually saying that if that coat the police had was not a *white* one, he should be interested himself. The detectives, astonished at such a remark, assured him it was *not* a white coat, but a dark blue flannel one. The vision of possibilities that flashed across the ex-detective's mind may be imagined. Not an instant was lost in seeking Sergeant Lowery, whom, it seems, he had known when a policeman himself, and whom he met in the street. Permission to see the coat was asked and granted. It was shown, and there were the "oil-spots," and the grease mark near the pocket. Its identification was instant and complete! Mrs. De La Noy also, to whom it was exhibited the next day, recognized it with equal promptness and certainty. The hat, too, Mr. De La Noy knew at once, and said to the Sergeant, "If they'll reinstate me on the police where I stood, I'll help look up this man." Commissioner Brennan was at once visited, and a satisfactory situation guaranteed to Mr. De La Noy.

Of course the immense importance of finding this "Jim" instantly presented itself to Sergeant Lowery, and after a consideration of the case it was thought advisable to make a tour of the station-houses and look among the lodgers therein for this man. The necessary authority was obtained, and the search was begun with the up town station-houses. The party reached the Spring street station about 1 o'clock on Monday morning. Looking carefully among the lodgers there, Mr. De La Noy, spying a young man stretched out upon the floor, and clothed in nothing but a pair of pantaloons, instantly exclaimed, "Jim, we want you!" and to Sergeant Lowery, "There's the man!" An arrest was immediately made, and another young fellow, said to be a "pal" of the suspected murderer, was also taken into custody, as being possibly the accomplice, whose evidence is so necessary in the case. These prisoners were taken to the Fifteenth precinct, the coat was tried on, fitted, and they were locked up. At this point, according to Mr. De La Noy's story, he clinched the good impression he had made by a grand *coup*. In the presence of Chief Detective Young, Sergeant Lowery, and several others, Mr. De La Noy remarked, "Now, gentlemen, if I am correct in my opinion, you will find the number of that hat sticking to the inside of the sweat-band! If it is not there I will give up all the claims I have made! If it is there I think I am fairly entitled to be reinstated in my old place." The hat was brought—search was made—the number was found!

The details of the arrests made on Monday morning were given in Tuesday's *Tribune* with the circumstances that made it seem impossible that the suspected man could be the murderer. A farther examination of the state of things at the Spring Street Police Station confirms this view, and makes it almost certain that Mr. De La Noy is mistaken in thinking that John Robinson and James Mahar are one and the same person. John Collins (whom, by the way, the police are not at all anxious to arrest) has lodged here since the capture of his companion, as well as before, and was called up last night about seven o'clock and sharply questioned. He is a good-natured looking Scotchman, with no objection at all to being arrested and fed, as well as lodged, at the public expense, and says that he has known "Jack" (the only name he ever heard applied to Mr. De La Noy's "Jim") since last winter; that from June to December, 1868, "Jack" was away in the country somewhere, "ditching;" that he returned about two months ago, and since then he has had no overcoat, no knife (not even a pocket knife), and has not worn a hat at all, but a cap. He has had two coats, one of which was torn about New Year's. "What, torn? Was one sleeve torn off?" "No; it was only torn on the flap." "What kind of a coat was it?" "A brown one—a kind of round-about." "Not a dark blue one?" "No." "And what was the other coat?" "A black one somebody gave him." Couple this evidence with the strong and evident conviction of the officials at the Spring street station that their lodger can't possibly be the murderer, and it seems fair to conclude that Mr. De La Noy has made a mistake as to identity (very natural, indeed, considering the circumstances) and one which leaves his identification of the hat and coat the most important as well as the most extraordinary development yet made in this case, and one which makes it seem decidedly more possible than it did two days ago that a chain of circumstantial evidence may yet be forged strong enough to hang the murderer of Mr. Rogers. Nevertheless, though Mr. De La Noy's story seems worthy of full belief, it is best to defer a final opinion till more facts are elicited.

## *TRANSATLANTIC.*

### Direct Communication Between the South and Europe.

The long desired hope for direct steam intercourse between Europe and the South appears to be, to a certain extent, practically realized.

Galveston has several steamers running to Liverpool. One of the lines is composed of some of the fine fleet that have hitherto run in the New York and Liverpool Dale Line, the City of Dublin being one of them.

New Orleans can boast of quite a large fleet of the finest class of vessels. The "Liverpool Southern Steamship Company" is the name of one of the lines, which advertises eight steamers, ranging from 1100 to 1400 tons, for Liverpool direct. Then, there is another to Hamburg, another to Bremen, and another again to Liverpool—all of these latter touching at Havana out and home. The Hamburg and Bremen line is composed of steamers belonging respectively to the "Hamburg-American Packet Company" and the North German Lloyd" Line, of this port and previously sailing from here.

The steamer Alice, of the Liverpool Southern Steamship Company, lately brought on a cargo of hardware and other manufactured goods from Europe.

There is also a line composed of one or more steamers between London and New Orleans, making five distinct lines to Europe, besides occasional arrivals, one from Cardiff arriving at New Orleans lately with a cargo of railroad iron.

Mobile can boast of a single line to Liverpool only.

Savannah is quite largely represented, and worthy of the Empire State of the South. The "Georgia and Liverpool Line" is composed of seven steamers, sailing from Savannah on the 1st and 15th of every month, and advertises to despatch extra steamers to other European ports when sufficient inducement is offered. It has also the "Macgregor Line" to Liverpool, but the number of vessels composing it does not appear. We have seen the name of but one. Transient European steamers also reach Savannah occasionally.

Charleston has a regularly organized line, called the "Charleston and Liverpool Steamship Line." The Golden Horn, a new vessel belonging to this line, arrived at Charleston lately with quite a large cargo of merchandise, mostly hardware. The steamer Statira was also loading at Charleston lately for Liverpool, probably a transient vessel.

The Norfolk and Liverpool Line, composed of some half dozen steamers, we believe has been temporarily abandoned, there having been no departures lately.

Baltimore looms up in this business, having two European lines—one to Liverpool, composed of three steamers, and another to Bremen, employing two more.

Thus nearly every Southern port of importance can boast of direct steam communication with Europe at present. Unfortunately, the vessels are all of foreign build and owned abroad. In this, however, the South differs not from the North. There have been several spasmodic attempts to establish American lines at the North during the past few years, but, since the collapse of the Collins line, a few months have sufficed to discourage the owners, and now of all the fine steamers that weekly leave America not one flies the stars and stripes.

Time will show whether, after the present crop is shipped, the Southern ports can offer enough business to induce a continuance of the existing arrangements; but the press throughout the South, especially of New Orleans and Mobile, speak very hopefully of the success of the project of direct communication, and if it can be proved to be satisfactorily remunerative, capitalists will be easily found both at home and abroad ready to invest in the enterprise.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

## WASHINGTON "RINGS."

### How the Treasury is Bled by Contractors.

The revelations made within a day or two at Washington, by the committee who had charge of the stationery contracts of the Department of the Interior and the Patent Office, show that the sharpers at Washington are more scientific in swindling than anything ever carried on under the roof of the much-abused City Hall, and by the officials denominated, in a Pickwickian sense of course, as the "Forty Thieves." The report shows that contracts were awarded to the highest bidders, and not to the lowest. The committee find that in one year the Patent Office incurred an expense of over $30,000 for printing at extravagant rates. Theaker and Stout were then in charge of the office. In these extra orders they found, for instance, books worth $9 were charged at $45. Cash books worth $5 were charged at $25. Cards worth about $3 per 1000 were charged at $40. Printing envelopes worth about $2·50 per 1000 were charged at $20, and some at $40. Ruling, worth about $2·60 per 1000 sheets, was charged at $50. Printing 500,000 blanks, worth $2 per 1000, charged at $16, and so on. The employes of the department seem to have been *particeps criminis* in these transactions. A messenger who was caught in allowing false returns of stationery to be made was dismissed; and again, during a month's absence of another receiving clerk, goods said to have been delivered to the department were charged at $5000, while, in fact, goods worth only $100 were actually received. Numerous other similar frauds were practised and are given in detail in the report. The City Hall chaps must throw up the sponge to the Washington sharps.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

## *MAKING A WILL.*

### A Demonstration by a Savage Husband.

*From the New Haven Conn.) Journal, Jan. 29.*

On Wednesday evening Messrs. Gardner and Goodhart, attorneys, were sent for to make a will for a woman named Mrs. Sprang, who was reported to be near her death. They repaired to the house and to the room of the sick woman. Soon after the husband came in, and, learning their errand, directed them in rather an emphatic manner to leave. Believing "possession to be at least nine points of the law," they refused to go, whereupon he was about to proceed to eject them, when several men came in and seized the pugilistic husband, forced him into the hall, and locked the door. He secured a large carving-knife, and while the will was being executed filled the air with threats of a bloodthirsty character. [The will having been executed, the attorneys desired to leave, but the carving-knife was constantly in their path like a drawn sword. They tried the window, only to find the carving-knife glistening before their eyes. The stratagem of barristerial genius was resorted to, but Mr. Sprang was ever ready to spring for them. At length, while the man was in the house, the door was held by several men, and then the attorneys crawled out of a window, and left the carving-knife and its wielder unsatiated. The man was ordered to be arrested, but the order was not carried out, and afterwards, by the request of a daughter, it was recalled. The cause of the man's opposition was that the woman desired to give a portion of her property to her two daughters, and the husband was bound to have the whole.

## *BOOTH.*

### The Opening of His Elegant New Theatre in New York Last Evening.

*From the N. Y. Times of this morning.*

Mr. Edwin Booth's Theatre, on the southeast corner of West Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, was opened to the public last evening, and was very extensively occupied by the many-headed monster. The establishment is one of the most important ever dedicated to the art. Its exterior grandeur is only equalled by the beauty and brightness of its interior decorations. It lacks, however, the spacious freedom of the Grand Opera House, and is particularly deficient in lobby room. Ladies' dresses were rent and disordered last evening in a way that will bring a powerful interest to bear against the theatre. It is only under certain conditions that the sex permits itself to be crowded. As a rule, it is best not to step on a woman's dress, unless, like poor "Mercutio," you wish to be "scratched to death." What would have become of the attendance last night had an alarm of fire taken place it is dreadful to think of. The alarm of water—and the skies were plenteous in their gifts—congested the little lobby, and made egress almost impossible. Mr. Booth can remedy this by having additional wickets, and will, no doubt, do so. Where so much has been done, it is hardly vain to look for more. At all events it is natural to do so. The play selected for the opening, as our readers are well aware, was *Romeo and Juliet*. Ere the tragedy had commenced Mr. Booth made his appearance before the audience, and spoke as follows:—

"Before the curtain rises on our play," he said, "let me bid you a welcome, warm as heart can make it, to my new theatre. It has long been my desire to build a theatre that might be regarded as worthy of our great metropolis; and at last my ambition is realized, and, by the kind co-operation of my valued friend Mr. Robertson, I am enabled to offer this one. I should, however, be unworthy of this success did I now fail to acknowledge the unvarying kindness wherewith the public of New York has ever cheered me on my professional pathway. For two years I have been absent from you; and in that time I have worked very hard, and endured much anxiety—as was naturally the case, with such an enterprise as this upon my hands. But now I have returned, once more I trust to enjoy the sunshine of your favor. When the Winter Garden was burned I had been announced to play 'Romeo;' and it has seemed to me fit that I should resume my professional labors before you precisely at the point where they were so abruptly ended. For such defects as may be noticeable in the working of the scenery to-night I solicit your indulgence. Once more I sincerely thank you for your presence."

He then retired, changed his dress, and the piece proceeded. Of this everything remains to be said. The waits which are inevitable on first nights, although never prolonged to the point of exciting inquietude or displeasure, led the performance into the most advanced stillness of the night. They who could remain were doubtless rewarded for their pains. Most certainly the early acts were the most marvellous specimens of stage production ever witnessed here. The scenery is absolutely perfect, and the proportions of the stage enable it to be worked also to perfection. There were "sets" last night which could not even be attempted at any other establishment, such for instance as the banqueting hall in "Caoulet's" house and the celebrated balcony scene. The opening was a success worthy of the gravest attention, and trivial generalities and shimmering verbiage are hardly appropriate for the occasion. We may say hurriedly that Mr. Edwin Adams seemed to divide the favor of the audience with Mr. Booth. He was called out (would that it were always possible!) after his death and appeared to be breathing quite freely. The fighting, be it observed, was furious on all sides. Miss McVickar's "Juliet" was perhaps marred by timidity. Under any circumstances it is a proper subject for further comment, if not study. Much credit is due to Mr. Mark Smith, not only for his excellent performance of "Friar Lawrence," but for the general completeness of the stage arrangements. The new ropes and pulleys, and machinery and mechanics, led to occasional delay, but never to disaster. The play was perfectly well studied, and followed the text of Shakespeare more closely than usual.

## *THE BALLOT.*

### The Evils of Using it at Elections, from a Tory Standpoint.

In a lengthy editorial on the subject of the working classes the London *Standard* says:—

We have said over and over again that if the interests and political aspirations of the working classes are to have a special representation in the House of Commons, we should be glad to see the mission entrusted to *bona fide* artisans, rather than to the professional demagogues who have so largely monopolized it out of doors. But here, as in the United States, the laboring population, even in the plenitude of their power, deliberately reject candidates of their own order for men of a higher class in society upon whom they can rely to uphold their legitimate interests whenever they are affected by the action of the Legislature. This is the main ground of the quarrel of the Reform Leaguers and their patrons with the order of things brought about by the general election of 1868. It is puerile nonsense to assume that intimidation or corruption had anything to do with the result. The workingmen exercised their new privileges with alacrity and freedom, but in a manner of which Mr. Beales and his friends not unnaturally disapprove. It demonstrated that those noisy and industrious politicians were not appreciated at their own estimate. Mr. Beales, as the workingman candidate for the Tower Hamlets, has his own opinion as to the uprightness of Mr. Newton, the other workingman candidate. Is it not possible that the working class voters formed their own judgment as to the claims of both, and acted upon it? It is mere hypocrisy to call out for the ballot. Every one knows how the ballot can be and has been manipulated. It gave Yankee and negro Senators and members of Congress for the Southern States in America; and Garibaldi can bear witness to its efficacy in transforming the Savoyards and the Nizzards into Frenchmen. It is the familiar and convenient weapon of tyrants, whether they be individual despots or mobs. "Give me the ballot," says one of Lord Lytton's heroes, "and I should like to see the man who would dare to vote blue. If it were a question of putting a stop to corruption or intimidation, the conservatives are far more interested in taking the matter in hand than the statesmen of the Adelphi. They have suffered most in those small constituencies where bribery and undue influence—spiritual terrorism, in fact—have been enlisted against them; and if they could perceive in the ballot a sure safeguard against the use of similar illegitimate weapons in the future, they would be the first to urge its adoption. But this is not the case with those who are angry because the clients of Mr. Mill and Mr. Smith, the unsavory darlings of the Adelphi, have been uniformly rejected. These persons, backed as it would seem by "mysterious funds," have appealed as workingman candidates to constituencies in which the working class voters were all-powerful. They were rejected to a man; and, instead of accepting their defeat in silence, they mutter charges of undue influence and clamor for the ballot, when they must be perfectly aware that the enormous constituencies to which they appealed were precisely those in which the arts of corruption and terrorism could not possibly be brought to bear.

—The *Blister*, the new London comic journal, is to be managed by seceders from *Punch*.

—The year 1868 gave birth to 137 new Paris journals, more than a hundred of which died before 1869.

## *PROVOKING.*

### A Vermont Mayor is Badly Sold.

Weston, the walkist, or "human velocipede," was shorn of some of his honors at Burlington, Vt., by a wag who personated him so successfully as to deceive everybody. A despatch from Burlington to the New York *Sun*, dated February 1, says:—

On Saturday evening a fictitious Weston passed through this city, clad in military uniform, and followed by three two-horse sleighs. A multitude of persons walked with him through the city, and he left us amid the light of bonfires, asserting that he would rest over Sunday in Swanton Falls, thirty-two miles distant. This morning the genuine Weston came into the city, having walked from New Haven Centre, Addison county, to this place, a distance of thirty-two miles, before breakfast. The whole city was astonished. Mayor Ballou, who had paid his respects to the sham Weston, called on the real pedestrian at his hotel, and after a short conversation became satisfied that he had hold of the genuine article. The affair has created much indignation. It is said that the walkist was personated by two students of the Burlington College, who took turns in walking through the various towns and villages, and rode through the country in a sleigh. The real Weston is now nearly two days behind time, and is much annoyed by the sham affair ahead of him. It is reported that the people of St. Albans have been humbugged in the same manner. Weston left here at 1·20, and will walk hence to Rouse's Point, N. Y., 535 miles from Bangor, before stopping. He is still confident of making up lost time. The young lady who followed the sham Weston twenty-two miles in a cutter for the purpose of presenting him with a pair of woollen gloves of her own manufacture, is greatly mortified. Her brother threatens vengeance on the mischievous students.

## *LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.*

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The following judgments were entered this morning:—

By Chief Justice Thompson:—

Smith & Finley's Appeal and McClure's Appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed.

Miller et al. vs. Gray. Executor's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county. Decree affirmed.

Krout's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Bucks county. Decree affirmed.

Bagey's appeal from the Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Decree reversed.

By Judge Agnew.—Bamhart & Koch vs. New York and Schuylkill Coal Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed.

Louisa Bean's Estate. Appeal of Wilson's executors, Freeland and Trimble, from Orphans' Court of Chester county. Decree affirmed.

Susan B. Brown vs. N. S. Pendleton & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Delaware county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

R. C. Heffler et al., vs. Thomas Frederick et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Bucks county. Decree reversed at cost of appellees.

John B. Douty et al., vs. Joseph Bird et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company vs. Peter Stauffer. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

William McFarland pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Moore. He is a young man, member of the Niagara Hose Company, and had been to the fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and had become very drunk. Returning to the hose house in the morning, his friends took him into Moore's tavern, at Third and Shippen streets, and had a disturbance with Mrs. Moore, who began screaming. Mr. Moore pursued him down the street, when he turned and attacked him.

George Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of boots. He went into a store and asked the proprietor to give him the boots, and upon being refused he stole a pair and ran off with them.

Edward McCann pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Elizabeth Francis. It appeared that he went into a house in Front street and beat his woman.

James Robinson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a buffalo robe, having been caught using it on the road.

Thomas Dunnavan, alias "Tom Tit," pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a roll of cassimere he was seen to take from a store. He stated to the Judge that he had just come out of prison, where he had been detained three months beyond his term, because of his inability to pay a fine of $200, and he was forced by necessity to commit this larceny.

Michael O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a set of harness, having been found attempting to sell them.

John Harkins pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. He went into a tobacco store and asked the proprietor to give him a chew, which was refused; then, out of revenge, he went into the street and broke the show-window.

Sarah Perry pleaded guilty to the proprietorship of a disorderly house in Pine alley, which was the resort of juveniles.

John Collins was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Patrick McCann. The prosecutor testified that the prisoner, his son-in-law, stood in the street and threw bricks into his house, one of which struck him on the forehead and stunned him. The prisoner said that he married this man's daughter when he had some money, beauty and other sums, and he lived with her very peaceably for the time being, but when his cash was gone he was treated so badly that he was compelled to go to sea as a marine. After a two-years' cruise he returned to his wife's house to inquire of his child, and was told that it was dead, and was moreover beaten out of the house; and then in the heat of his passion he threw the bricks.

He wears a marine's uniform, and is out on a thirty days' liberty, but he says the authorities at the yard did not know his whereabouts.

### Oyster-Raising.

The history and profits of the oyster-beds in France are given in a French journal as follows:—

"In 1859 about 3,000,000 oysters were laid down in the Bay of St. Brieuc, on the coast of Brittany. In the following year three fascines, taken up at hazard, contained 20,000 oysters of from one to two inches in diameter. The total expense of forming each bank was only 221 francs, and 300 fascines were laid down for this sum. Multiply, then, 300 by 20,000, and 6,000,000 oysters will be obtained, which, if sold at 20 francs per thousand, will produce 120,000 francs. If, however, the number of oysters on each fascine were taken as only 10 000, the sum of 60,000 francs would be procured, which, for an expenditure of only 221 francs, would give—as M. Laviclare, Commissary of the Maritime Inscription, remarks in his report to the French Government—'a much larger profit than any other branch of industry.' In 1862, the produce of oysters sold in Paris amounted to 2,446,095 francs."

—A stock company with $50,000 capital is to start a new daily and weekly paper, the *Rocky Mountain Press*.

—Sheriff Meade, of Cayuga, N. Y., has sued the Auburn *News* for $5000, for saying that he kept a dirty jail.

—The *Diable à Quatre*, a Paris paper, has been seized because of a scandal in relation to the Bonaparte family.

—The boating men of Oxford University are eagerly expecting a challenge from Harvard next summer.

—The second term of Cornell University commenced on the 6th instant, when twenty new students were admitted.

—Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion, has given $100,000 to the Rochester Seminary, wherefore it proposes to take his name.

—A state chair for President White has lately arrived at Cornell from Berlin. A profile of Mr. Cornell is carved on the back.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Storm on the Chesapeake—Skating Extraordinary—Murder Trial in Washington—The European Markets.

### Financial and Commercial

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

### Stormy Weather off the Capes—Benevolent Bequest—Missing.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The captains of steamers and other vessels arriving here last night and this morning report very stormy weather off the capes and in the Chesapeake. Some vessels were seen, believed to be in distress. The rain storm, with thunder and lightning, was heavy last evening.

Miss Maria M. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, a maiden lady who died whilst visiting York, Pa., a few days ago, left her entire fortune, over thirty thousand dollrrs, to various benevolent and educational purposes here and elsewhere.

John H. Stevens, a well-known Baltimorean, mysteriously disappeared from here three weeks ago. It is feared that he met with foul play.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

### Guilty of Manslaughter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The grand jury has found a true bill for manslaughter against a man who, without knowledge or skill in medicine, administered ten grains of sulphate of morphia to a woman, who is alleged to have died in consequence.

## *FROM BUFFALO.*

### A Skating Match Extraordinary.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—A skating match for $500, between Miss Ada Godbout, of New Brunswick, and Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago, took place at the rink last night, before an audience of 4000 people. After a very exciting contest, the match was won by Miss Dean, the score standing 34 to 31. Miss Godbout has challenged Miss Dean to skate another match for the same amount, at the rink, on Saturday evening next.

### Death of Captain John P. Hale.

READING, Feb. 4.—Captain John P. Hale, superintendent of the Scott Foundry of Messrs. Seybert, McManus & Co., and a prominent citizen of this place, died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was a son of Sudge Hale, of Centre county, and a brother-in-law of Secretary Welles, and was well known throughout the State and elsewhere.

### Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The large cooper shop of Hill & Wright, in East Boston, was burned this morning. The loss is $12,000, with an insurance of $7000.

## *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 4—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, for account, 93¼. United States 5-20s easier at 76¾. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad 25; Illinois Central, 93¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4—A. M.—United States bonds, 79¼@80.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—A. M.—Cotton opened active; middling uplands on the spot, 12¼d.; afloat, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

Corn, 33s. for old and 31s. for new.

LONDON, Feb. 4—A. M.—Tallow is quoted at 46s. 3d.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 4—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quiet. Railways steady. Erie, 24¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—P. M.—Cotton active; uplands on the spot 12¼d.; afloat, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d.; Lard quiet and steady. Cheese, 75s. Naval stores dull.

LONDON, Feb. 4—P. M.—Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d.

Cotton at Havre opened active at 188f. on the spot and 140f. afloat.

## *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 4 1869.

There is no change to record in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 108⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 101, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some days past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅛@58, no change; Reading at 48¼, a decline of ¼; and Camden and Amboy at 124½, no change; 66 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 56 for Lehigh Valley; 34 for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 12½, an advance of ¼, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 18½@19, no change. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 157½ for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; and 43½ for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $300 5-20s '67..cp | 99 | 60 sh Penna R | 57⅜ |
| $11600 City 6s, New | 101 | 200 do | 58 |
| $1000 do | 100⅝ | 5 do | 58 |
| $2000 W & Frank 7s | 82½ | 100 do | 57⅝ |
| $1000 Pa R 2 m 6s | 96 | 200 do | 57⅞ |
| $1000 C&Amm 6s'89 | 93½ | 100 do | 58 |
| $1000 Leh V new bs | 94½ | 150 do | 58 |
| $1000 do | 94¾ | 100 do | 57¾ |
| $1000 Leh RR 6s | 85 | 100 do | 58 |
| $200 do | 85 | 300 do | 58 |
| $1000 Leh 6s gold | 94¾ | 12 do | 58 |
| 17 sh C & Am | 124¾ | 100 do | 58 |
| 30 sh 13th & 15th | 19 | 100 sh Leh N Nav | 31½ |
| 100 do | 13½ | | |

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 | A. M. | 135¼ | 11·15 | A. M. | 135¾ |
| 10·25 | " | 135¼ | 11·28 | " | 135¾ |
| 10·26 | " | 135¼ | 11·33 | " | 135¾ |
| 10·32 | " | 135¼ | 11·40 | " | 135¾ |
| 10 58 | " | 135¼ | 11·45 | " | 135¾ |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¼@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅞@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108⅝@109; do. 1868, 105⅜@109¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@108⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110¼@111¼; do. 1865, new, 108⅜@108½; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅛@101½ Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135½; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109½; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 111@111⅛; July, 1865, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 108⅛@109¼; do. 1868, 109@109½; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@102. Gold, 135¼.

### The New York Money Market.

*From the Times.*

"Money was in good demand to-day at 7 per cent., and at this rate lenders were ready to place large balances on call with the stock brokers. The exceptions were again at 6 per cent. to some of the leading firms dealing in the public funds. The funds were advanced on all the United States 5-20s, and also on the 10-40s and 6 per cents. of 1881, mainly on a strong demand for home investment and on foreign orders to buy, but in some measure on a change of feeling among the street speculators, who are now larger buyers than sellers. The 5-20s of 1862 left off 113¾; the new of 1867, 108¾ per cent.; 10-40s, 108⅜ per cent., and the other gold bearing bonds in like proportion.

"There was a considerable business done in the Southern State bonds, without material change in prices from yesterday's quotations. The railways opened, after the brilliant market of last night, at lower figures, led by free offers in the long-room to sell New York Central at 165 164, and 163¾ per cent. This feeling, however, was soon changed at the boards of the Exchange, and the Vanderbilt roads all advanced again—Central to 165, Harlem to 140@138, and Hudson to 136@137 per cent. The Western roads also recovered their bullish tone, while the miscellaneous shares were lower on Pacific Mail and steady on Western Telegraph. The demand continues good for nearly all the Western Pacific mortgages."

*From the Tribune.*

"Money was easier at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent. for prime names.

"Sterling Exchange is dull with little doing; the nominal quotations are:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109⅝; London, sight, 110¼@110⅜; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15⅝; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35½@86¼; Amsterdam, 41@41⅝; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 79@79¼; Berlin, 71⅞@72.

"The Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo) Road has sold since the war 403,329 acres of land, leaving on hand only 198,000 out of the 700,000 originally owned by them. Their sales last year amounted to $1 757,000. The land was nearly all sold to actual settlers."

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.Cent. R | 161¼ | West. Union Tel | 38⅝ |
| N. Y. & Erie RR | 25 | Clevc. & Toledo R. | 105 |
| Ph. and Read. R | 95¾ | Toledo & Wabash. | 65¼ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 92¾ | Mil. & St. Paul R | 66¾ |
| Cle. and Pitt R | 91¾ | Adams Express | 69½ |
| Chi. and N.W.com. | 82¾ | Wells, Fargo | 31½ |
| Chi. and N.W.pref. | 90¾ | United States | 60½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R | 128⅝ | Tennessee 6s, New | 67¼ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 116½ | Gold | 135⅛ |
| Pacific Mail Steam. | 116¾ | Market irregular. | |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.—The demand for Flour is quite limited, and only a few hundred barrels sold in lots to supply the wants of the home consumers, at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra families; $8·50@10·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is without change, and the inquiry is mostly from the local millers for prime lots. Sales of red at $1·00@1·75, and white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·55@1·57. Corn is in limited request, and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 85@87c—the latter price for prime dry from store. Oats are steady. 5000 bushels Western sold at 73c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at the recent advance. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Whisky is dull at 98c@$1 per gallon, duty paid, for Western, in wood and iron-bound packages.

—India is to have an official *Moniteur*.

—A Virginia paper calls the philosophy of Diogenes "Tubism."

—The Grecian bend has reached California, but there it is called the Pacific slope.

—The "gelluneripide" is a Yankee invention for the rapid propulsion of hand-sleds.

—A German-speaking Japanese student has entered Heidelberg University.

—Last term $3000 was paid out by Cornell University for manual labor performed by the students.

—Nearly as many people are killed in the London streets as on the English and Welsh railways.

—The Legislature of Maine is considering the necessity of some enactment against baggage smashing.

—A Berkshire girl walked fourteen miles through the snow the other day to marry a young man who was "forbidden the house."

—A Yankee Sunday School philanthropist gathered a houseful

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Concerning Washington Percentages.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The efforts of the Washington clerks to get twenty, or even ten per cent. extra pay, having been once more killed, we trust that now it may be allowed to stay dead. The clerks all took their present places with a distinct knowledge of what the salaries were. They entered into the contract with the Government to do certain work for certain pay; and most of them bored Congressmen and Secretaries for months to get the privilege of making this contract. Yet, if they find it oppressive, they have this advantage over other people who make bad bargains, that a sheet of paper and three minutes' writing can always secure them the means of instant release. We submit, therefore, to their own good sense whether they make a good figure spending weeks and months in unsuccessful lobbying for relief from this oppressive contract, when a letter of resignation in three lines would furnish perfect relief.

It has been a misfortune of the clerks that they have wasted their valuable time on an effort which they began at the wrong end. Either they fairly earn higher wages than they are now paid, or they do not. If they do, the wages should be squarely and honestly raised to the just standard; if they do not, they add lack of decency to their lack of wisdom in converting themselves into chronic beggars for ten per cent. or twenty per cent. presents for a single year or session.

We do not ignore the specious and, in some respects, sound pleas in favor of liberal dealing with the servants of the Government. But, aside from the fact that we can select better seasons for a display of liberality than a time when we cannot pay our just debts, we imagine that in Government service, as well as in all other kinds, the law of supply and demand may well be expected to exercise a large influence in fixing the rates of wages. The pay of the Washington clerks may be too low, though it is certainly much higher than the same average grade and amount of work command in this city; but so long as ten equally good men stand behind the chair of every clerk, ready to quarrel for its occupancy the moment he vacates it, a prudent employer, himself in the gravest pecuniary distress, would hardly think of raising the salaries. Gentlemen, be persuaded that this is a bad time for attempting to escape from the inexorable law which settles wages everywhere else. The supply of such work as you furnish in the Washington departments is enormously in excess of the demand. When we get the Civil Service bill we hope to raise the quality of your work, and reduce the number engaged upon it. Till then, at least, you must try to get along with a remuneration largely in advance of the average rate.

### Mr. Wells' Report.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Evening Post*, in attempting to defend Mr. Wells, says:—

"After Mr. Wells' report was published, the *Tribune* insisted, day after day, that it was impossible to learn what amount of duty was collected on, for example, sugar, tea, and spices, and that Mr. Wells was therefore useless. The very information demanded concerning these leading articles is given in this report, in a note to page 25, and similar statistics of every article imported are given in minute detail in the official 'Commercial and Navigation Report' every year."

The information demanded is not given by "either of the sources referred to. The note on page 25 of Mr. Wells' report gives $30,000,000 as the average receipts" from duty per annum. But it does not state the actual receipts for any year, nor what were the years taken to compute this average. On its face it possesses no statistical force. The official "Commerce and Navigation Reports" give the quantities and values imported only, and do not give what we asked of the Treasury Department—the amount of tariff actually collected on each article. We presume the Commissioner of Customs therefore certified the truth when he stated that such information was not in the possession of his own or of the Statistical Bureau, and that these were the only places where it could be applied for. If the actual amount of duties collected on any article for any year is unknown, how much is Mr. Wells' estimate of the average amount for an indefinite number of years worth? While the *Post* is correct in stating that we have declared it to be "impossible to learn" what amount of duty is collected from any one article, it is in error in saying that we have asserted what sums they do amount to on sugar, tea, coffee, spices, etc. We have only computed the sums which the quantities imported, if taxed at the average rates named in the tariff act, as nearly as we could average them, would call for.

### Dangerous Situation of Spain.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The public advices from the Spanish peninsula continue to teem with indications of disquiet on the part both of the provisional government and the people, while private letters, come they from what source or partisan they may, or from whatever portion of the country, bear unanimous witness to the general expectation of an early carnival of strife and blood. The Spanish nation is indeed in a situation pregnant with danger not only to itself, but to the peace of Europe. Those who view only the surface of things have been astonished at the spectacle recently presented, in the rapid and successful attempt against the last of the Bourbon thrones and the peace which in the main has ruled in the peninsula since the flight of Isabella Second. But a deeper inspection of Spanish affairs and Spanish development will show a growth of ideas which for years have been sapping the foundations of a dynasty ruled by a policy that has been nothing more than a Bourbon graft upon the trunk planted by the crafty and false Ferdinand and Isabella during the closing years of the fifteenth century. The throne sank with the first touch, but the peace is simply that of the hour of preparation.

The rail and the telegraph made their advent in the peninsula about the same time with the discovery of gold in California, and their construction and extension therein made little progress until the tide of wealth from the fields of the Pacific had begun to fill and stimulate the channels of European wealth and industry. Although at that time the government was nominally a constitutional monarchy, it was, in spirit and in fact, the flowering of the Hapsburg policy in the Spain of the sixteenth century, modified only by the family axioms of the Bourbons. Sessions of the Cortes were the exception, not the rule; and the kingdom was mainly governed by royal decree. The military and privileged classes thronged the court, while the people ate, wore and thought as did their forbears of three centuries before. With the rail, following and often preceding its advance, came an invasion of French cooks, tailors and milliners. New wants were created, industry and commerce found a new life; and, while the court thought it was changing only the cut and color of its outward habits, the nation was changing its ideas. When the hour of ripeness came to the court corruption, the people, and even the army, were ready for the change, and the thin shell of royalty was found as fragile as that of an egg. But, though Spain was all agreed to throw off its old forms, it was far from being agreed upon the new.

In this condition of things the provisional government was constituted of the three antagonistic elements which it comprises. The monarchical party claimed and obtained the first place in the person of General Serrano. The advocates of a radical change, which might become republican or monarchical, as circumstances should warrant, received the command of the army for General Prim, and the judiciary was assigned to the advocates of a still more liberal class of ideas. The Government is constituted of nine members, equally divided between the foregoing mentioned theorists. Outside of government, which has not a majority for any policy, lie the advanced republicans, weak in organization but strong in propagandism, and the reactionary or Church party, always well organized for action, but unpopular in its political tendencies and proclivities. To these conflicting elements in Spanish politics of to-day must be added others, which are the personal interest of the astute ruler of France, the remnant of the elder party of the house of Bourbon, and the new partisans of the younger or Montpensier branch. Under the new law of a free press in the peninsula each of these has its journals, and is at this moment actively engaged in the promulgation of its ideas.

Surrounded by this state of intrigue and effervescence, the Cortes is called to meet during the present month to determine the new constitution of government and to nominate its head. From time to time it is stated, with an air of official sanction, that the provisional government is a unit on the question of monarchy, and even on that of the candidate for the throne, though the name of this personage is kept sedulously in the dark. But it is well known that new combinations are continually showing themselves within the several parties represented in the provisional Cabinet, and new intrigues are put in play. In this condition of affairs, and in view of the sturdy temper of the people, harassed as they have long been by misgovernment, and pressed to-day by destitution and hunger, it is scarcely probable that any party which may obtain control of the proposed new organization of government can be anything more than a fractional part of the nation at large. It will be surrounded by hostile elements, all interested in its early overthrow, and the history of the Spanish nation shows that it has never been slow to listen to an appeal to arms.

With this prospect in the early future, our Government need be in no haste to make negotiations in reference to Cuba, nor need the partisans of independence within the island fear that the opportunity will slip from their grasp. Spain will soon have her hands too full of her own affairs to be able to devote much blood or treasure to the defense of the "ever faithful isle;" and, like a ripe pear, it will fall of its own weight, through the natural line of independence, into the system of the Union. If Europe escapes unscathed from the dangers which a general conflagration of ideas in Spain will bring to her, her monarchs and her Cabinets will be too happy in their own safety to care much which way Cuba falls or what becomes of it.

### General Grant and the Democracy.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The *World's* endeavors to excite dissension between General Grant and the Republican majority in Congress are certainly persistent and from a purely party point of view may be deemed praiseworthy. It is to be regretted, however, that the *World* cannot take a somewhat broader view of the political future, and that the party it represents cannot find better grounds of hope for itself than in embarrassing and defeating the efforts of those who have control of the Government to restore peace, harmony, and general prosperity to the country at large.

The *World* starts with the assumption that General Grant will find himself, at the very outset of his administration, opposed by Congress; nay, it goes still further, and asserts that the relations of the two are already hostile, and that a "restoration of lost harmony seems unlikely." It is scarcely necessary to say that all this is imaginary; it is pure invention. Nothing whatever has occurred to give it a semblance of truth. That there is impatience, discontent on the part of extreme party men—those who are accustomed to consider themselves the rightful leaders of the dominant party, and therefore entitled to dictate its policy—with the neglect of General Grant to consult their wishes or inform them of his purposes, is doubtless true. We have evidence of this feeling on every side. But it is not the general feeling of the Republican party, in Congress or out of it, nor is it likely to become so.

It is quite true that General Grant was not the first choice of the self-styled leaders of the Republican party, as their candidate for President. If they could have followed their personal preferences, they would have put in nomination another man. Their objections to him lay in the fact that politically he was not one of them; that he had never been so identified with their purposes and plans, nor so thoroughly in sympathy with their sentiments and opinions, that they could either predict precisely what he would do, or count with confidence on his doing exactly what they might advise and direct. The feeling that he was politically unknown, and therefore politically unreliable, was very widely entertained and very potent in the Republican party before his nomination. It found open expression through very many of its accredited organs, and from the lips of very many of its prominent men. But it could not prevent his nomination. It did not so far survive a calm survey of the exigencies of the case, as to permit any difference of opinion among the representatives of the party at Chicago as to the propriety of his nomination. In spite of all these misgivings from party leaders, he was unanimously and most heartily made the party candidate, and thus accepted and installed as the party leader.

The same result will follow, now that he has been elected. The distrust and hostility on which the *World* relies will disappear in presence of his administration, and there will be neither room nor reason for the conflict of claims which that journal so eagerly predicts. The day has gone by when the Executive or Congress can fancy that either has anything to gain by a contest for power in an administration which requires the best services of both.

The *World* indulges its fancy in a muster of the forces by which General Grant is to carry on its imaginary war with the party which elected him, and the Congress which is to make the laws he will be sworn to execute. The army, it says, will be on his side. He will take care to have at its head men on whose personal fidelity he can rely. And he is much more likely, if driven to extremities, to "prove a Cromwell than a Lincoln," in the judgment of our Democratic contemporary. All this is the wild muttering of politicians troubled with bad dreams. There is probably not a man in the United States, in the army or elsewhere, less under the influence of the personal ambition which alone could lead to such issues than General Grant. Nothing in his past career, nothing in his known character, nothing he has ever done, or said, gives the faintest color of decency to such speculations concerning his future course as those in which the *World* sees fit to indulge.

We do not expect that General Grant will govern his official action by the rules or requirements of party discipline; but we have no idea that he will so far depart from party principles or usages as to provoke the distrust and hostility of the Republican party. He may not go so fast, or so far, or accept so promptly as party leaders may require, all that they may expect or demand at his hands. But that he will conform to all the leading principles and measures of the Republican party, and consult its sentiments and its interest, in all essential points of opinion and of action, we see no reason whatever to doubt. Nor is there the slightest reason to suspect that he will not rely upon that party rather than the Democratic, in all political matters, for support. As between the two, his past action and his frequent and emphatic declarations leave no room for doubt.

But we do believe that General Grant will look to the great body of the people, rather than to any mere party, for that support and approval without which a successful administration of the Government is impossible. The questions likely to arise and command most attention are not those upon which political parties have hitherto been most sharply divided. Indeed, now that the policy of reconstruction is substantially settled, very few of the issues of the past can enlist action hereafter. The political parties of the future will be created mainly by the policy which General Grant may adopt in his administration. And the danger which the *World* and its party has most to fear is, that he may draw to his support so large a portion of those who have hitherto acted with the Democrats, as to render the further maintenance of the organization of that party impossible.

### Our South American Relations.

*From the N. Y. World.*

If it be true, as wise persons in Washington aver it to be, that Mr. Seward means to improve the "shining hour" of his return to private life in a semi-triumphal tour throughout South America, this intention of his may perhaps explain his extreme anxiety to defeat General Butler's attempt to reduce our diplomatic expenses by cutting off some and cutting down others of our South American missions. Mr. Seward is fond of "splendid governments." We dare say he keeps his famous "little bell" in a small blue-velvet box, and contemplates it in the intervals of dining and diplomacy with a sort of proud and passionate sadness. And when his voice in the Cabinet shall have become, even as the clapper of his "little bell," an unwagged, silent, unconsidered thing, it will no doubt be a great consolation to him to pass from point to point of such comparatively unenlightened regions as the South American republics, in a kind of *penumbra* of his past official glories. Europe lives too fast a life and too crowded with sensations to make it worth his while to undertake a pilgrimage to the eastward. In London or Paris he could hope for nothing but a sort of tepid courtesy resembling the vivid delights of power no more than cold gruel resembles hot turtle soup. In Bogota or Quito, where nothing ever happens but a revolution or an earthquake, and both by reason of their multiplicity have come to be monotonous, the arrival of the illustrious, the *illustrissimo* Seward would be very likely to be hailed with a general ringing of cracked church bells and a parade of parti-colored patriots in the plaza.

But, to the full development of Mr. Seward's content in such a tour, it would obviously be indispensable that he should find at Bogota and Quito some American functionary of a sufficiently elevated rank to make him a becoming pedestal for Mr. Seward to stand upon. Now, a Consul-General or a Chargé d'Affaires is, at the best, diplomatically speaking, but a poor creature. He may do very well for business purposes, but he is not exalted enough to make him a fit and proper herald for a Premier on his travels. Of course, if the question were as to cutting off a few superfluous South American envoys and keeping Mr. Seward at home, or keeping the superfluous South American Ministers, and getting Mr. Seward to visit them, truth would compel us to say that there has been a time, and a long time, in our history during which it would have been wise to purchase Mr. Seward's protracted absence from our domestic councils at a much higher figure than that of the salaries of half-a-dozen Ministers Resident. That time has passed, and as Mr. Seward is not likely hereafter to be more mischievous to us at Washington or at Auburn than he would be in Bogota or in Quito, we may eliminate this consideration from the question of what our South American diplomacy is worth to us.

The practical business test, which Mr. Seward himself pretends to be anxious that we should apply to the value of a minister, is decidedly favorable to General Butler's proposition. Mr. Seward thinks that we should have a minister in all the South American countries in which England and France have ministers, on the ground that our commerce with those countries is larger than that of either England or France. Now, the truth is that, while we have Ministers Resident or Envoys in countries like Chili, Uruguay, Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador, England and France are represented in those countries by Consuls-General and Chargés d'Affaires. Yet our commerce with those countries is less and not greater than the commerce with them of England or France. Our whole import and export trade with Peru, for example, in 1864, amounted to but a little over one million dollars. During the same year the trade of England with Peru amounted to nearly £4,000,000, or $20,000,000, being twenty times as large as our own; while the *Tableau Général du Commerce de la France* puts the commerce of France with Peru for the same period at 52,700,000 francs, or more than $10,000,000, being ten times as large as our own. Uruguay in 1864 exported to Great Britain a value of $2,209,844, and to France a value of $2,495,916, against a value of only $1,469,907 to this country. Chili, in which country Mr. Seward is particularly anxious that we should suffer the virtuous and discreet Kilpatrick to remain as an envoy of the first rank, dealt with us in 1862 to the extent of $2,710,000, exports and imports, all told, and including the trade of California as well as of our Atlantic ports. In the same year a British consul-general and chargé d'affaires was found amply able to look after a British commerce with Chili amounting to $21,488,000, while a French diplomat of the same rank satisfactorily protected a French commerce with Chili of $4,492,000.

It is clear, is it not, in the face of these figures, that, if ministers should be proportional to exports and imports, nothing can be more absurd than for the United States to insist on sending diplomats of a higher rank than England and France to Chili or Uruguay or Peru?

But Mr. Seward's test is as incorrect intrinsically as it is in the applications he makes of it. The true measures of the powers with which the United States should clothe their diplomatic representatives ought to be the political as well as the commercial importance of our relations with the countries to which we send them, and our greater or less facility of communication with those countries. We send ministers of the first rank to England and France, because our political as well as our commercial relations with those countries are of the first consequence, though such of late years have become our facilities of communication with both of them, that the importance to us of maintaining in either a plenipotentiary representative has been greatly diminished. With the South American republics we have no political relations grave enough to make it worth while for us to maintain there representatives of equal rank with those whom we send to States which are constantly exerting a serious influence upon the current political history of our times, while such have become our facilities of rapid communication between those republics and Washington since California came into the Union and the Panama Railway was opened, that it is quite unnessary for us to do more than maintain at two or three leading centres diplomatic agents of a respectable grade, competent to keep the home government accurately and promptly informed of what is going on about them, and to exert a general supervision over the decaying but still considerable intercourse of the United States with the southern continent.

This intercourse we say is "decaying." This is the lamentable truth. To take but a single example: —Our trade with Peru, which appears in 1864 at no more than a million of dollars, amounted in 1853 to more than five millions. In the same year, England did a business of less than $15,000,000 and France did a business of less than $4,000,000 with the same country. Now, as we have seen, the English trade with Peru is more than twenty and the French trade more than ten times as large as our own. What we have lost, England and France have gained. If we desire to recover our ground, the way to do so is not to waste our money on diplomatic parade abroad, but to reform our policy and to change our rulers at home.

### The Plums of the Alaska Cake.

*From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.*

The radical press has been very adroit in hushing up all reference to the Alaska swindle, by which some lucky brethren of the God-and-morality party must have pocketed among them over two millions of dollars. A gentleman by the name of Martin declares himself ready to show the committee of Congress where all this sum went to. His story is, that a gentleman whose evidence may be forthcoming, called on Baron Stoeckl soon after the appropriation was made by Congress, and saw on the Russian Minister's desk a draft for $5,000,000, and the Baron presented it to him for inspection. The gentleman asked what it was for, and on being told that it was to pay for Alaska, he replied:—"But this is only for $5,000,000; I thought the United States were to pay $7,200,000." "No," replied the Russian baron, "that is all we asked for the territory—you Yankees got all the rest."

It is said that a gentleman employed in the State Department to translate documents from foreign languages made the discovery of a list of worthy radical members of Congress, lobbyists, and pious brethren of the dead Parson Lincoln's church, who were the beneficiaries of this little swindle. This gentleman has been sent to Mexico on some errand, but he will be back, and Congress can, if it wants to, find out all about this patriotic and characteristic radical fraud.

The following is a portion of the list above referred to:—

To an ex-public printer, $5000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, $40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, $10,000; to the Washington correspondent of a New York radical morning paper, $5000; to a Washington correspondent who is on the list as belonging to the *Herald*, but who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, $10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, $20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, $5000; to a Chicago Democratic morning paper, $5000; to a representative of the Jones family, $10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, $20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. $260,000; to Eastern member No. 2, $150,000. The diplomatic chief fell heir to $2000,00; and the great king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of $'00,000.

This accounts for the business-like visitations of Thurlow Weed to Washington, about the time of the Alaska negotiations. And it will be remembered by the reader that there was a hint at the time that a near friend of the "Great Commoner," old Thad., had received a big plum out of the Alaska cake. The "conservative morning paper in Baltimore," which got a plum of $20,000 weight, we suppose was the *Sun*, unless the asthmatic and wheezing old *American* could fool the lobby into the idea that it had a grain of influence with somebody. Which of the "New York radical morning papers" received the $5000 plum? If it was the *Tribune*, we expect brother Greeley to make a clean breast of the dirty job, and tell us all he knows about it; but if it was the *Times*, or the *World*, the public will, we fear, never be any wiser than it now is on that subject. We must not look for repentance in such impenitent sheets. There is but one Democratic paper which is down as having received a plum out of this charming cake, and that has been sometimes accused of possessing an easy and pliable virtue in the seductive presence of gold.

The amiability, the decidedly more than sweet-tempered committee of Congress, which pretended to be investigating this fraud, are ominously silent—nay, indeed, foolishly so; for they ought to pretend to be doing something. They know how to cheat; lying is as easy to them as blowing in a fife, or any other wind instrument; and they ought to at least keep up the appearance of seeking to find out where all the plums of the Alaska cake have gone to. As all these plums in reality belonged to the American people, we find it our duty to demand that this tell-tale silence of the committee shall be broken. Of course, such patriotic, honorable gentlemen will tell the whole truth—of course!


HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS.
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
*On the European Plan.*
D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,
No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
*WHOLESALE DEALERS IN*
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
*IN BOND AND DUTY PAID.* 4 11

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
*For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.*
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 2 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 4 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
*SHIRT MANUFACTORY,*
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 1

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9,
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20,
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $33 |
| to London | 105 | to London | 35 |
| to Paris | 115 | to Paris | 37 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE, Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $90 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 1 |
| St. John's, N. F. | 40 | St. John's, N. F. | 20 |

by Branch Steamer. 2d Branch steamer.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ST. LAURENT | Brocande | Saturday, Oct. 3 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | Surmont | Saturday, Oct. 17 |
| PEREIRE | Duchesne | Saturday, Oct. 31 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 1 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the South-west.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. E. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 303
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., JAN. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER,
of 241 66-95 tons; length, 125 feet; breadth 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.
She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 60 horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect, and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
1 and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
150 sets of Artillery Harness.
16,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,150 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
200 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

1300 & 17 REMOVED TO 1300 & 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENT
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH HATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4294. 1 19 1m

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Mayor Fox yesterday appointed James McCarthy, John Goslin, and George W. Allen policemen.

—Margaret Caldwell, residing at No. 430 Monroe street, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday, and broke an arm.

—Mayor Fox was in attendance at the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon during the progress of the hearings before Alderman Kerr.

—At a meeting of the Agricultural Society held yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for a meeting of farmers to thoroughly discuss the cattle disease.

—John Shrader, forty years old, employed in Jenks' machine shop at Bridesburg, was severely injured on Tuesday by the hoisting machine. One arm and a leg were broken, and he was much injured about the head.

—Samuel Wilson had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 909 Chesnut street. In consequence of the absence of a witness, the case went over until Friday.

—James Glenn was arrested yesterday in Hestonville on a warrant, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with having cruelly beaten his horse. He was fined five dollars and the costs by Alderman Maule.

—The fines and penalties received by the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia during the month of January, amount in the aggregate to $199, as follows:—J. C. Titterm ry, $34; J. R. Massey, $38; Charles E. Pancoast, $42; William Neill, $37; Louis Godbon, $48.

—A hearing in the case of the alleged professional thieves, William Young, J. W. Mallary, William Burrows, and William Williams, took place at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. Mallery and Burrows were committed for ninety days, and the other defendants were held for trial.

—The resolutions offered at the Convention of Vessel Owners and Captains, published in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, were finally adopted. After which, the association proceeded to a happy reunion over an elegantly-spread banqueting board, and then separated with a high idea of the association and its worthy officers.

—The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company have purchased the first-class steamship Yazoo, 1354 tons, to put on the New Orleans and Havana line, in the place of the Star of the Union, recently wrecked. The Yazoo is nearly 300 tons larger than the Star of the Union, and has fine passenger accommodations.

—Mayor Fox has issued an order to the Lieutenants of Police to cause the arrest of corner loungers, and also of boys running to fires. He has also directed that the drivers of vehicles through the city be required to conform to the ordinance which provides that the horse's heads shall be ten feet from the hind part of the vehicle going before them.

—The operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of January, 1869, were as follows:—Total number of gallons pumped during the month, 877,284,223, as follows:—Fairmount Works, 647,636,043; Schuylkill, 115,238,520; Delaware, 41,099,200; Twenty-fourth ward, 59,404,860; Germantown, 13,905,600. The total number of cubic feet of water pumped during the month amounted to 117,145,040.

—The following important changes in the constitution and by-laws of the 6th Army Corps Legion have been agreed upon. The organization was opened to all honorably-ditcharged enlisted men. The annual tax on members was reduced from six to three dollars, and the entrance fee from five to two and a half dollars. A committee of twenty were also appointed, as representing the legion, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in New York on the 22d inst. The Metropolitan Hotel was selected as the headquarters of the 6th Corps, and all honorably discharged officers are invited to assemble there at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. The Philadelphia delegation will leave on Sunday afternoon, the 21st, at 6:30.

—The Constitutional Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel will hold its twentieth yearly general meeting in this city on Sunday, February 28, at the Red Men's Hall, southwest corner of Third and Brown streets. The order consists of 25 male and 3 female lodges, and contains about 2300 members. There are 4 male and 2 female lodges in this city, namely: Benjamin Lodge, No. 15; Ephriam Lodge, No. 16; Moses Lodge, No. 18 (all German); and Manasseh Lodge, No. 17 (English). The ladies' lodges are Deborah Lodge, No. 2 (English); and Rebecca Lodge, No. 3 (German). In the Constitutional Grand Lodge meeting will probably be agitated a question to amend the constitution in regard to the present system of contributing to wards the widow and orphan fund of the lodges.

—Yesterday morning a number of gentlemen, among whom were General Hartman Bache and Captain Smith, of the Light House Board; D. C. McCammon, J. Price Wetherill, and S. C. Stokes, committee of the Board of Trade; Thomas C. Hand, Charles Platt, and H. D. Sherrerd, of the Board of Underwriters; Joseph D. Gibbs, George F. Buzby, E. H. Jeffries, Conrad S. Grove, G. T. Tisdale, and W. J. Jackson, of the Commercial Exchange, A. W. Markley, Captain Turley, George W. Carpenter, and J. N. Piersoll, paid a visit to Atlantic City, to examine the present condition of the lighthouse at that place. On the arrival of the party at Atlantic City, they were met by the Mayor and Council of that city, and by them conducted along the beach, for the purpose of viewing the changes that had been made by the heavy seas beating against the yielding banks of sand. It was contended by some of those in the party that a lighthouse at Atlantic City was of too much importance to the commercial interests of Philadelphia, New York, etc., to allow of its destruction, without a strenuous effort being made to get the Government to protect it from further danger from the sea. Previous to the erection of the light house, wrecks along this portion of the coast were numerous, but since its light was exhibited to the mariner, it is claimed that not a vessel had been thrown upon the beach at Atlantic. Professor Bache examined the shore carefully, and stated that a survey would be made in a short time, so as to show how far the sea had encroached since the one made a year ago, and that a report would be made upon the subject.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—The sailors' strike in New York is a failure.

—New Orleans is actively preparing for the Mardi gras festivities.

—General Grant leaves Washington for New York to-day.

—The revenue receipts ran up to one million of dollars yesterday.

—Augusta, Me., was visited by the severest snow storm of the season yesterday.

—The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated Marshall Jewell for Governor.

—Governor Arthur I. Boreman has been elected United States Senator from the State of West Virginia.

—F. W. Jennings' distillery, near Pouchkeepsie, was burned on Saturday night. Loss $11,000; fully insured.

—William Savio, a bank teller of Baltimore, was waylaid and robbed in the streets of that city on Monday night.

—An old man, named Henry Wilker, was murdered last Sunday morning, four miles from Keokuk, Iowa.

—The strike of the New York job printers has come to an end. All the large firms have conceded to the terms of the strikers.

—Ex Governor A. G. Brown and Judge A. F. Simrell have gone to Washington to represent the people of Mississippi before the Reconstruction Committee.

—Congress has thus far removed the political disabilities of one hundred persons. Between three hundred and four hundred applications are at present pending.

### Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—F. Ashbury, owner of the British yacht Cambria, is in receipt of a note from William Douglass, of New York, owner of the Sappho, written on Jan. 19, proposing an ocean yacht race between their respective vessels. Ashbury accepts the challenge, and suggests the following route as the best adapted to fairly test the seagoing qualities of the yachts; —From Cowes eastwardly through Spithead, and around the Isle of Wight, thence westwardly to and around the Eddystone Lighthouse, thence southeastwardly to Cherbourg, France, and thence northerly to Cowes, the place of starting, through the Solent.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The petition of Irish bishops for the right of convocation has been rejected.

W. E. Foster, President of the Board of Health, retains his seat in Parliament as the member for Bradford, the petition against his election having failed.

There is now no doubt that the Greek government has agreed to the protocol of the Paris Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 3—7:30 P. M.—A despatch has just been received from Athens, conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministry have refused to agree to the signing of the protocol of the Paris Conference, and have tendered their resignations to the King.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Five of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos have confessed their guilt.

PARIS, Feb. 3—Evening.—News has been received to-night from Algiers that the insurgents had been defeated and the revolt suppressed. The department in which the disturbance broke out is now tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A formidable insurrection has broken out in Algeria.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—This city continues tranquil. A steamer arrived yesterday from Spain with a large number of troops.

Sailed, steamer Maryland, for Baltimore, today.

A serious riot occurred a day or two since in the town of Bejucal, between Spaniards and Cubans, and several of the participants were badly wounded.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The United States Associate Justices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Trumbull reported his bill, prepared by the Supreme Court, providing for another Associate Justice, with nine United States District Judges. This bill will, it is thought, if passed, not only relieve the present Judges, but bring up business which is at least two years behind.

### The New York Election Frauds.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought before the House to-day two witnesses from New York ordered to be arrested for refusing to answer before the select committee on the New York election frauds. Both witnesses signified their readiness to answer before the committee. They were discharged from arrest for contempt, but ordered to be kept in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms until they appeared before the committee.

### New Mode of Swindling the Government.

SOME TIME ago a letter was received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States from the Receiver of the United States Land Office at Bayfield, Wisconsin, announcing that in accordance with instructions he had mailed to Richard V. Clinton, a banker of Washington, D. C., the sum of $1,075 75, the writer inclosing a certificate of the Register, testifying to the same. As no letter had been sent from the department conveying any such instructions the matter at once excited careful attention, for the purpose of frustrating any frauds intended.

A package containing checks amounting to over $6000, which had not been called for, and addressed as stated in the Register's letters to the Treasurer, was found at the post-office in this city, and measures taken which secured the government from any loss in that case.

A few days later another letter was received here from the same official, inclosing the Register's certificate of money mailed to Richard V. Clinton, amounting to over $1300. The amounts named in both letters were duly received at the post-office here, but although not immediately delivered to the Treasury authorities, means were taken to prevent any loss to the government.

An agent of the Department was made acquainted with all the facts of the case, and dispatched to Bayfield, where, after an interview with the Receiver, he obtained the pretended instructions to which the Receiver alluded in his letter to the Department, and which he had accepted as genuine. These were inclosed in a white envelope, addressed to the Register and Receiver at Bayfield, on the right-hand corner of which was printed "Comptroller's office—official business," and franked with a signature purporting to be that of R. W. Taylor, the First Comptroller.

The forged instructions were written in a straggling hand on a sheet of foolscap paper, and says: "With a view of reducing the expense of depositing the public moneys, it has been ordered by the honorable Secretary of this Department that the Receivers of public moneys, remotely situated from the depositories, be instructed to forward the funds by mail. Therefore it is directed that the Register and Receiver will from time to time count the funds in the latter's possession, and when the same shall amount to $1000 and upward they shall immediately be placed in a strong paper, wrapped and mailed to the address of Richard V. Clinton, banker, Washington. The Reciver will pay the postage on each package, and in his account as disbursing agent, charge the United States with the same. The Register will be present when the package is mailed and give the Receiver certificates in duplicate as per form herewith inclosed, on similar paper and in the same handwriting. The above change in the present system of placing the moneys in the hands of the United States Treasurer, has been adopted for the reason that the government is now paying over three per cent., on the average, for every dollar deposited by Receivers distant from the depositories."

To this is appended the forged signature of the First Comptroller, while there is indorsed upon the back of the letters what purports to be in the handwriting of General Spinner, and a bungling attempt at copying his autograph, a statement to the effect that he had examined the within, approved the same, and also suggesting that the Register and Receiver be allowed compensation for their trouble.

The whole matter bears evidence of having been prepared by some one familiar with the business of the Department, though not sufficiently so to enable him to enter more fully into requisite details. The checks which were recovered from the Post-office Department, although indorsed payable to the order of Richard V. Clinton, were paid by the drawers at New York, on the assurance of the Treasurer that he would hold them harmless in the transaction. When the amounts, including United States notes and checks, were recovered from the Post-office here, they were placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the Receiver, who had been imposed upon.

About the time the above letters were received in Washington a party named Henry V. Clinton was arrested at Panama, on a charge of passing forged bills of exchange. The package of checks was in the post-office here some days, and it was owing to the absence of Clinton from the city that they were recovered by the government.

### From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Early this morning Thomas H. Duffee's wholesale grocery, No. 568 Morgan street, was burned. Loss, $50,000.

On Sunday last Henry Walker, an aged man, was murdered four miles from Keokuk, Iowa. His son-in-law, William Flaman, who was with him at the time, says four men suddenly attacked them and shot Walker, whereupon Flaman fled. Martin Kelly, of Keokuk, having previously threatened to take Walker's life, has been arrested.

### Robbery of Railroad Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—Mr. Brisbane, of New York, and several other persons, passengers by the Hudson River cars, were robbed to-day of their wallets, etc., by a gang of pickpockets who got aboard at New York.

### Fire at St. Paul, Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—The International Hotel was burned this morning. The guests escaped, but lost all their effects. The total loss is over $100,000.

### Contested Election Case.

Testimony in this case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs.

Joseph Moseley, No. 1549 Germantown avenue, testified that he was the Republican window inspector at the October election; James Mahoney was the Democratic inspector, and he kept the book (book exhibited); he made the letter V; on this book 337 names are marked with V; on the list of voters are 54 names that are not on this book, and 45 names are on the book with the V being marked in front of them that are also on the list of voters; whole number of votes polled, 478.

Witness resumed—Received the tickets and put them in the boxes; when a person came to vote Mahoney examined the book, said "it was all right," and witness put the ticket in the box; he did not at any time tell witness that the name was not on the book, and that a voucher must be produced; there was only one person challenged, and he produced a voucher; he was a Republican; all the other challenges were disregarded; the judge in some cases decided that the books must go in the boxes, but in most cases Dennis Mahoney did so; witness thought it was right to put the books in, in such cases, and did so; James Mahoney had the Bible, witness did not administer an oath during the day; Mahoney swore five or six, or more; Joseph Smith and Henry Catherwood were sworn; could not remember any others; voters when asked would show their naturalization papers and tax receipts; a man was sworn for Catherwood; witness told Mahoney that Josiah Smith belonged to the Nineteenth ward; he was sworn to his residence and allowed to vote, but no other person was sworn for him; he was assessed at Germantown road, below Columbia avenue, and swore that he lived back of No. 1513 or 1533 Cadwalader street; at Alderman Neill's office Smith afterwards said that it was through Dennis Mahoney and some other man that he came to vote there; witness voted the Republican ticket; (Josiah Smith is on the list of voters, but not assessed in this division); Frederick Wagner was challenged and it was disregarded; would not show his papers; the Judge told him to put his vote in and that he might go home and get his papers; witness' brother, who made the challenge, said in the afternoon that he was satisfied that Wagner had his papers; most of the challenges disregarded were general; could not say positively that there were six disregarded.

Mrs. Margaret Russell, No. 1523 Philip street, testified that William Russell was her husband, and formerly lived there; he died in July last. (He was assessed at that number, and was on the list of voters.)

Bernard Fisher, back of No. 252 Oxford street, testified that James Cavanaugh moved from No. 252 Oxford street last spring. (He was assessed there, and appeared on the list of voters, and was marked voted.) Witness saw one man vote three times at this election; witness voted the Republican ticket; witness did not say anything when the man voted more than once.

John Duffy, No. 251 Jefferson street, testified that Patrick Blacken moved from this house into the Nineteenth ward before this election (he was assessed at this number, marked voted, and was on the list of voters); James McGuigan lives next door to witness, but no John McGuigan; was in prison on election day; did not know any John McGuigan (James McGuigan was assessed at No. 249 and John McGuigan at No. 217 Jefferson street; the latter was on the list of voters); James Collins went away from McGuigan's house during warm weather (he was marked "voted" and assessed on both lists); it was after the election that Collins left.

William Wray testified that he was one of the election officers, and was in the room the entire day, with the exception of half an hour; recollect but one instance where there was a voucher sworn; that was in Catherwood's case; James Mahoney had the list of taxables inside; the challenge of Frederick Wagner was wilfully disregarded; there were several voters sworn as to whether they had moved into the division for the purpose of voting; witness voted the Republican ticket; could not say there were any other challenges disregarded.

John Carson testified that he was inspector's clerk, and kept a list of voters; saw Mahoney marking the book as persons voted; he would say, "Stop! wait until I get the place;" he sometimes let them vote without marking them; he said at one time that some of them would have to be marked; he wrote several times in the book or on a piece of paper on it; when the names of persons were not on the window book he would sometimes say, "I know them;" witness voted the Republican ticket; the number was small to whom Mahoney administered oaths; two challenges were disregarded; could not name them.

The following testified to having voted the Republican ticket at this election:—George Shegog, No. 1518 North Second street; Moses Garner, No. 1557 Germantown road; Samuel Gerhart, back of No. 1557 Germantown road; Robert Cunningham, back of No. 1511 Philip street; Jacob B. Wenzen, back of No. 252 Oxford street; Hugh Black, No. 1511 Philip street; Henry D. Holt, No. 1532 Philip street; George Brambley, No. 1503 North Fourth street. Adjourned until Friday afternoon.

## FAIRMOUNT PARK.

### A New Act for the Extension of this Resort.

A further Supplement to an act entitled an act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1867.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the Fairmount Park Commissioners, in the name of the city of Philadelphia, to prevent and restrain the damage or destruction of any trees and shrubbery, or other property upon any premises within the bounds described for the Fairmount Park by the supplement to the act creating said Park, approved April 14, 1868, although the compensation to the owners may not have been assessed or paid.

Section 2. That the Fairmount Park Commissioners shall have power, in behalf of the city of Philadelphia, to adjust the boundaries of said Park with a railroad or canal company, whose track, tow-path or canal navigation lies within or is bordering upon said Park, and with any other bounding upon the Park, and to receive and make the proper conveyances or releases in adjusting said boundaries, as now provided by law; and if an increase of worth be conceded to any company or companies or individuals, or an exchange of property be made, it shall be at a rate of compensation not less than the cost of grounds, buildings and machinery paid by the city to obtain such grounds, which compensation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the extinguishment of the Park loan.

Section 3. That all moneys raised by the city of Philadelphia, by loans, for the purchase of grounds for the Fairmount Park and the construction and laying out of the same, shall be kept separately by the Treasurer of said city, and shall be appropriated and paid for no other purpose.

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the said Park Commission, after having given sixty days' notice of an intention so to do, to take actual possession of any lands or property inclosed within the boundaries of the Park, although the compensation or damages for the said grounds or property may not have been assessed or paid; and the city of Philadelphia shall thereupon become liable for the payment of the compensation or damages which may be awarded for taking such grounds, as of the date when said grounds and property were actually taken into possession, and with interest from such date.

Section 5. That the said Park Commissioner shall have power and authority in the laying out the boundary avenues of the Park, as now authorized by law, to make all necessary and proper changes in fixing the boundaries, and to vary the same in conformity with the configuration of the grounds and topographical requirements of the formation of the Park, and for that purpose to negotiate and agree with the owners of any ground situated within or contiguous to said boundary avenues, as to prices and conveyance thereof, with full powers in the premises, as now provided by law. Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize an increase of the total area of the Park.

Section 6. That it shall and may be lawful for the City Councils to confer upon said Park Commission, and for the commission to accept the care and management, from time to time, of any other ground now appropriated or hereafter to be appropriated for Park purposes within the city of Philadelphia.

Section 7. No Park Commissioner and no solicitor acting for said Commission, and no person exercising any office or holding any appointment under such Commission shall receive either directly or indirectly any compensation for any service rendered to any party having any claim of any kind, whether for land damages or in any other manner arising against said Commission, or the city, excepting only the proper salary or compensation, if any, attached to his office, and any offence against the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable by expulsion from office.

Section 8. The first section of an act of Assembly approved the 14th day of April, 1868, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled an act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia, approved 20th of March, 1867," shall be amended so that the same, in describing the boundaries of Fairmount Park, shall read as follows: "Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of property owned and occupied by the Reading Railroad Company, near the city bridge over the river Schuylkill at the falls, where said northeasterly line would be intersected by the line dividing the property of H. Dubring from that of F. Stever and T. Johnson if the same were extended; from thence in a southwesterly direction upon said dividing line and its prolongation to the middle of the Ford road; and from thence the said boundary line shall proceed as in said first section is described; and furthermore, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the fifth section of said act that all the grounds pertaining to Fairmount Park mentioned and described in any of the sections of said act of Assembly shall be subject to all the powers, control and authority which is by force of law conferred upon the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Section 9. That the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia shall have full power, at their discretion, to award peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the payment of any damages or other moneys awarded, approved and decreed by the said Court to be paid by the city of Philadelphia to owners, tenants or others, as compensation for the taking or appropriation of any real estate or other property for a public park or public parks, and of all costs incident to the ascertainment of such damages or other moneys, and the said Court shall further have all the powers now vested in any court of record in this commonwealth to enforce obedience to the said writs on the part of the said city or any officers thereof.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

### Triumph of Philadelphia Enterprise.

John Crump, Esq., architect and builder, of this city, has been awarded the highest premium for plans and designs for the War Department new fireproof building, to be erected at Washington, D. C., by the commission of eminent engineers appointed for this extensive work. There were some eighty designs submitted, fifty-six of them from the ablest architects of the United States and Canada. To exceed them all and receive the approbation of such men as are on that commission must indeed be gratifying to Mr. Crump, yet it is only a well-earned and deserved compliment to a gentleman who has made his fortune among his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia.

The style of the building is Renaissance, having noble approaches, and facades enriched with sculptured emblems. It is to be built entirely fireproof, combining every modern convenience. It will be three hundred and thirty-three feet in front on Pennsylvania avenue, by five hundred feet front, when complete, on Seventeenth street. The height from the ground to the top of the wings will be eighty-five feet; between wings, sixty-five feet, and to top of dome, one hundred and seventy-five feet.

The intended building will contain about four million cubic feet. The interior halls and corridors will be very spacious. The principal entrance opens into a rotunda of seventy-five feet diameter, with a clear height of one hundred and fifty feet from the main floor. This will be covered with stained glass, having suitable emblems and devices. On each floor a gallery projects out into and extends around the rotunda, from which the war scenes frescoed on the walls may be seen, or may be used as a museum for trophies.

The grand staircase will be double, erected with stone, and decorated with bronzed balusters; these will ascend outside the rotunda walls; the halls and corridors throughout will be spacious and lofty; these, with the different apartments, will be thoroughly warmed and ventilated, the whole forming a lofty exterior and interior, having every convenience, combined with strength and beauty. The walls are to be built of granite, brown freestone, iron and brick; roof framed with iron and covered with copper. The floors will have wrought iron beams and brick arches, covered with marble window frames, and the door frames, shutters, and sash of bronzed iron.

Mr. Crump has received the following from the War Department Bureau:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1869.—Sir:—The Secretary of War directs me to reply to your letter of the 19th instant, and to inform you that to your designs for a new fireproof building for the use of this department was awarded the first premium of three thousand dollars, and that application has this day been made to Congress for the necessary appropriation for its payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General.

John Crump, Esq., No. 1731 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7 07 | MOON RISES....1 12
SUN SETS....5 21 | HIGH WATER....8 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atalanta | London | New York | Jan. | 9 |
| Rhein | Southampton | New York | Jan. | 12 |
| Germania | Southampton | New York | Jan. | 15 |
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 16 |
| Nevada | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 19 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 19 |
| Hecla | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 19 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 20 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 20 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Portland | Jan. | 21 |
| Europa | Glasgow | New York | Jan. | 22 |
| Cimbria | Havre | New York | Jan. | 23 |
| Russia | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 23 |
| Main | Southampton | New York | Jan. | 26 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 26 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 26 |
| C. of Paris | Liverpool | New York | Jan. | 27 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | Feb. | 4 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 4 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 6 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | Feb. | 6 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Feb. | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | New York | Liverpool | Feb | 6 |
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 9 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 10 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 13 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Feb. | 20 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Feb. | 4 |
| Wyoming | Philada. | Savannah | Feb. | 6 |
| Starsand Stripes | Philada. | Havana | Feb. | 17 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque E. B. Haws, Stewart, from Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. The E. B. H. was spoken off Delaware Breakwater, as before reported; about 400 tons of her cargo was discharged into a lighter under the superintendence of E. McDermott, stevedore, when at 2 P. M. on Tuesday the barque was got afloat, apparently uninjured, making no water. She was got off and towed up to the city by tug America.

Schr Surprise, Symmes, 10 days from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. On the 30th ult., during a dense fog, went aground on the Ledge Light, and succeeded in getting off 2d inst., without having sustained any injury.

Schr J. E. Austin, Davis, from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Gardner.

Schr Hazelton, Gardner, from the barque E. B. Haws, while ashore on Ben Davis' Point, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was refitting at St. Thomas 19th ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston 2d inst.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst, and sailed for Richmond.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes hence for Havana (before reported), put into Charleston 31st ult., to land Thomas R. Hand, second assistant engineer, who had his left foot crushed by the macahinery.

Steamship J. W. Evernam, Vance, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

Barque Island Queen, Brooks, remained at Newport, Eng., 16th ult., loading for Philadelphia.

Schr Ella Watba, Lee, sailed from Providence 1st inst., for Baltimore.

Schr Wm. S. Hilles, Burgess, hence, was going up to New Orleans 19th ult.

Schr Maggie McNell, Snow, from New York for Aspinwall, was spoken 26th ult., lat. 32 36, long 73.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st inst.

Schr Frank B Colton, Robinson, hence for Barbadoes, was spoken 15th ult. lat, 14 02, long 59 36, wind E. NE., weather fine.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Point Breeze for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The captain of the wrecking steamer Tuxton reports the wreck of the steamship Marmion as having shifted one mile NW. of the buoy.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL 22

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS
mwf 43 North SIXTH Street.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 17 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 28

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC AP

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
*NO.* 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.


### The Interior Department Stationery and Printing Frauds.

A FEW WEEKS ago we referred to certain alleged frauds in the purchase of stationery for the Interior Department. We have now before us the report of the special committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Laflin, Jacob H. Ela, and H. L. Cake, appointed to investigate the matter. The charges brought against the officers of the department and the contractors are more than sustained, and a system of systematic swindling has been brought to light which is highly edifying to tax-payers who indulge in dreams of a return to specie payments and an ultimate liquidation of the national debt. The report shows that the stationery contract for the Interior Department for 1868 was awarded to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. This was accomplished by the successful bidder making his column of units lowest, while his aggregate of charges was highest. For example, on single items Dempsey & Toole are $9 45½ below Coyle & Towers, while in the aggregate total they are $4,912·18 above them. It was by this system of bidding that the contracts were awarded to Dempsey & Toole. But this gerrymandering was not the worst feature of the case; the greatest reliance for profits was in the purchase of articles outside the contract schedule, which in the Interior Department amounted to about fifteen per cent., and in the Patent Office to about seventy-five per cent. The committee report that all articles not in the schedule were charged at fabulous prices, although the contract provides that they shall be furnished at the lowest market rates.

The greatest abuses have been in the Patent Office, where no Congressional control has hitherto been exercised over the expenditures. When Commissioner Foote entered upon his duties, his attention was attracted to the matter by the enormous quantity of goods charged and the exorbitant character of the bills for stationery presented to him. He immediately commenced to make an inquiry into the matter, and instituted a reform by requiring all orders to be entered in an order-book, and all heads of rooms to keep pass-books, upon which their requirements are entered. The result of this was that the bills averaged less than $265 per month, with abundant supplies and a larger stock on hand in January than when the system was commenced in September.

The committee also found that the Patent Office was unable to account for articles paid for. Forty-six caveat books were charged and paid for since February, 1868, at $40 and $41 each, while not one of them was to be found in the office. 518,000 printed blanks were charged and paid for, when less than 200,000 could be accounted for by the requirements of the office, and a vast variety of other articles in like proportion. The prices charged were as extravagant as the quantities; books worth $9 were charged at $45; cards worth $3 were charged at $40; printing envelopes worth $2·50 per thousand were charged at $20 and $40, and a great number of similar items, showing that the Government was literally swindled by wholesale.

A commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the affair, on the complaint of Commissioner Foote, states that the loss to the office since July, 1867, has been $81,548·45, and yet they reported that they were unable to find any evidences of abuse or fraud on the part of the contractors, and the Congressional committee very pertinently remark that this conclusion of the commissioners is beyond their comprehension. The committee find that Dempsey & Toole have a contract for undelivered bond paper, which was awarded them in a manner contrary to law and at the most exorbitant prices, and they have therefore submitted a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior not to receive or make payment for the paper.

The people of the country have a general idea that the Government is being swindled out of immense sums every year by fraudulent contracts and other devices, but it is only occasionally that any developments are made showing how and by whom the thing is done. The amount obtained wrongfully from the Treasury by these stationery contracts is probably only a drop in the bucket, and in comparison with other swindles it is of minor moment. Many of the departments at Washington want a thorough cleaning-out, and the rascality encouraged under Andrew Johnson's administration put a stop to. A new state of affairs will be inaugurated in a few weeks, and we have every reason to believe that General Grant will devote all his energies to the task of effecting a decided reform, which will last through his term of office at least.

### Poland's Naturalization Scheme.

THE naturalization bill introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, is anything but perfect. It clothes the Federal courts with jurisdiction in the matter of naturalization, and requires a notice of intention to be sworn to and filed eighteen months before the certificate is granted. These provisions are both commendable, but they will be rendered of no practical avail by the provision which confers the power of naturalization upon the State courts, although it is restricted to those of highest jurisdiction holding stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil causes. Not until the State courts are entirely stripped of their present authority in the premises can we hope to see such outrageous frauds as were committed in Philadelphia and New York city last fall rendered absolutely impossible. The Federal courts should have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the business of naturalization. The welfare of the country and the purity of the ballot-box alike demand this. Any attempted reform by Congress which does not go the whole length of this is little better than no attempt at reform at all.

### The Situation in Spain.

THE Spaniards do not appear to be any nearer a settlement of their troubles than they were three months ago. On the contrary, the delays, indecision, and procrastination of the Provisional Junta have rendered the work of establishing a permanent government more difficult than ever. A large portion of the more thoughtful people of the nation appear to be in favor of a constitutional monarchy, but the republican party is strong in numbers and earnest in advocating their ideas. The trouble appears to be, however, that the advocates of a republic have no very clear notion of what they really want. With the example of the United States before them, they seem to have a crude, general, and indefinite desire to establish for themselves a government of similar character; but they have not as yet been able to advance any platform of principles or decide upon any practical measures towards accomplishing their object, or put orward any leaders capable of advocating their cause.

The prevailing impression among the better educated classes is that the country is not ready to become a republic, and they have consequently held aloof from the radical movements and given their support to the Provisional Junta, which professes to be in favor of a constitutional monarchy. The revolutionary leaders, however, do not seem to have any better idea of the requirements of the situation than the people, and they still hesitate to fix upon any person as a suitable successor to the throne of Isabella II. With the unanimous support of public opinion, they succeeded in driving the Queen out of the country, and during the early days of the revolution their policy appeared to be influenced solely by the most patriotic motives. Admitting this to have been the case, the excitement of the moment has now died out, and amid the difficulties and perplexities incident to reconstruction individual ambition has found time to assert itself, and while rival chiefs are intriguing for power the country has been allowed to remain disorganized and exposed to dangers both from without and within.

It is thus that liberty has ever been sacrified in Europe, and the result of revolutions has been that the people had to choose, after all, between despotism and anarchy. The expulsion of the last of the Bourbon sovereigns was such a brilliant success in every respect, that the friends of liberty all over the world allowed their hopes to get the better of their fears. That the fears were better grounded than the hopes is apparent from the unsatisfactory course of events.

The Emperor of France has said little, but without doubt his agents have been quietly but efficiently working so as to secure such results as will conduce to his own interests. The Provisional Junta is apparently under his influence, and they hesitate to take any decided step for fear of incurring his displeasure. What Spain now wants is a few decided men at the head of affairs, who will push forward the work of organizing a stable government without consulting Napoleon or caring for his opinions. Not long ago the idea of inviting an American to put his hand to the helm was advocated. This is what we suggested more than once, and although the idea was treated as a jest, we seriously think it would be about the best thing that the Spaniards can do. There are plenty of men in this country who are better practical statesmen, and who know more about the art of government, than nine-tenths of the people who make a business of ruling in Europe. An average American politician would contrive to bring matters to a settlement without consulting the Emperor of the French or worrying about his opinions. The Chinese chose a shrewd Yankee for their ambassador to the Western powers, and the experiment has been so successful that the Spaniards in their present predicament might with advantage to themselves take a hint from the Celestials. Just now the Duke de Montpensier appears to be the most prominent candidate for the Spanish throne, but the next advices may throw him into the shade again and bring forward somebody else. We know so little about the inside management of affairs in Spain, that it is impossible to predicate what will or will not be the next move; but a despotism more onerous, if not so contemptible, as that which has been overthrown appears the most probable result of the present condition of things.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, as we have predicted from the first, is now almost certain to be solved by a resort to arms. This morning we were positively assured by a cable despatch from London that the Cabinet of King George of Greece had refused to countenance the signing of the protocol agreed upon by the recent Paris Conference. The members of the Ministry have tendered the King their resignation in case he is determined to affix his signature to the obnoxious document. It is possible that a peace ministry can be formed, but the matter is involved in great doubt. In case of a continued refusal on the part of Greece to assent to the protocol, the great powers are pledged to remain aloof, and permit events to take their course. War, it would seem, is the only possible result, and the conflict can terminate only in the dismemberment of the Turks from Constantinople.

### The Open Police Court.

MAYOR FOX has wisely concluded to establish an open court for the trial of charges against policemen, and issued an order requiring all its proceedings to be conducted henceforth in public. The court consists of the Chief of Police and two lieutenants, and heretofore its sessions have always been held with closed doors, the result as a general thing being of a whitewashing character. Even when a petty penalty has been inflicted upon a policeman, the community has been kept in profound ignorance of it, and there has, in consequence, been no public disgrace attached. As soon as the doors of this court are thrown open, its proceedings will invariably find their way into print, and a corrective, more potent than suspension from duty and loss of pay for a few days, brought to bear upon refractory members of the force. There is but little danger that persons who feel aggrieved at the conduct of certain policemen will persecute them by the presentment of trivial and unfounded charges. Every person who makes such a charge will come to grief as a result of this very publicity. The Mayor should now issue a general order, informing the public of the time and place of holding this court, and of the manner in which complaints against the police are to be made. In a few weeks at the furthest, through this agency, the force can be weeded of all its incompetent, dishonest, drunken, or otherwise disreputable members.

A NEW IDEA in prison discipline has worked its way into the heads of the authorities of Richmond, Virginia. A few days ago a youthful citizen of African descent was arraigned before the Mayor of that city on the charge of severely stabbing a companion. The Mayor remanded him to prison, "with the understanding," so the report of the case runs, "that his mother would administer daily whippings to him as long as he shall remain therein." This is what might be called whipping the Devil around, not the stump, but the whipping-post. When the "eyes of Delaware" rest upon this paragraph, they will doubtless be diffused with tears of joy. They should notice especially that the culprit who is to be thus reprimanded is a "nigger"—a circumstance that will certainly add to their pleasant sensations.

THE IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1868 show that 213,686 immigrants arrived at the port of New York. The nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 101,989 | Russia | 145 |
| Ireland | 47,571 | South America | 134 |
| England | 29,095 | Nova Scotia | 52 |
| Sweden | 14,520 | China | 49 |
| Scotland | 7,390 | Mexico | 34 |
| Switzerland | 3,393 | Canada | 33 |
| France | 2,811 | Australia | 26 |
| Holland | 1,235 | Turkey | 22 |
| Denmark | 1,087 | Central America | 21 |
| Norway | 1,068 | Portugal | 13 |
| Italy | 993 | Greece | 10 |
| Wales | 699 | Africa | 10 |
| Poland | 268 | Sicily | 3 |
| Spain | 210 | Japan | 3 |
| West Indies | 171 | East Indies | 2 |
| Belgium | 149 | Sardinia | 1 |
| Grand total | | | 3,3 686 |

The destination of some of these immigrants, according to the record kept at Castle Garden, New York, was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 65,714 | Pennsylvania | 6,929 |
| Illinois | 31,695 | New Jersey, about | 5,000 |
| Wisconsin | 16,537 | Michigan, about | 5,000 |
| Ohio | 11,133 | Missouri, about | 5,000 |
| Massachusetts | 7,604 | California, about | 5,000 |

The numbers destined for the Southern States were exceedingly small, being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 78 | Georgia, | 127 |
| Virginia | 731 | Alabama, | 114 |
| Tennessee | 649 | Florida | 31 |
| North Carolina | 114 | Mississippi | 84 |
| South Carolina | 148 | Louisiana, | 567 |

a total of 2646 only out of a grand total of over 213,000. The blighting effects of human slavery are not yet removed. An exchange aptly remarks that "our Southern countrymen should leave no stone unturned to destroy these prejudices. Every case of reported outrage or breaking of the peace in the Southern States costs them not less than a thousand immigrants."

ENGLISH CITIES AND THEIR GROWTH.—The Registrar-General of England estimates that the population of London, embracing the territory between Hampstead on the north and Sydenham on the south, Bow on the east and Hammersmith on the west, and comprising 122 square miles, will reach, by the middle of the present year, 3,170,754. At the beginning of the century the population was under a million. Bristol has increased from 137,000 in 1851 to 169,000 now. Birmingham has 361,000 inhabitants, an increase of 61,000 in eighteen years. Liverpool has increased by more than double that number, and has 509,000 inhabitants. Manchester has not increased nearly so much, but still it has the respectable number of 371,000 inhabitants; and if to this we add the population of Salford, 129,000, we find that the joint boroughs are not far behind the capital of the Mersey. Sheffield has nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants, having increased more than 100,000 in eighteen years. Bradford has 138,000, Leeds 253,000, Hull 127,000, and increase of nearly 50 per cent. upon the population of 1851. Newcastle-on-Tyne has increased by nearly that proportion, viz., from 88,000 to 130,000. The relative density of these large towns is shown by the following arrangement:—Sheffield has 10·5 persons per acre; Leeds has 11·7; Bradford has 21; Salford, 23·1; Newcastle, 24·5; Hull, 36·5; Bristol, 36·1; London, 40·7; Birmingham, 46·1; Manchester, 82·7; and Liverpool, 99·7. The population of those towns put together does not reach that of London by 752,622.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon
1 23 smwth 9t GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—Persons suffering from debility, or thin and impoverished blood, will find these Bitters of great benefit to them—improving the appetite, giving a healthy complexion due to the iron and other ingredients which they contain. Pleasantly flavored, and very palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist, and for sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN No. 602 ARCH Street; T. W. EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthstf

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. L. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges to suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice fine scrop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES,
No. 205 N. NINTH, and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL.
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No Cards,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
MR. DE CORDOVA,
the Popular and Humorous Lecturer, will give Three of his most attractive Lectures in this city at CONCERT HALL as follows:—
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 4,
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets for the course (reserved).....$1·50,
To be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.
Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 11f

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JAMES E. MURDOCH
WILL READ,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 3 5t
Parquet.....(reserved seats).....75 cents.
Parquet circle " " .....75 "
Balcony " " .....75 "
Family circle " " .....50 "

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ONE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT
will be delivered by the
HON. GEORGE CONNELL,
AT
CONCERT HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall. 2 1 2t

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The public expected
An Inauguration Ball;
But General Grant says
He don't care for it at all.

The public expected
To have a jolly dance;
But General Grant says
He won't give them a chance.

The public expected
To tread on each other's toes;
But General Grant says
They'd better buy new Clothes.

The public expected
To spend lots of money,
But General Grant says
It's wonderful funny
That folks are so foolish
As to want such a Ball,
And they'd better buy Clothing
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Sensible General! The amount of cash that each citizen would spend in going to the Ball would buy him a splendid suit of Clothes at our store.
The Winter Goods go. They go cheap, cheap, cheap for cash. Come, fellow-citizens, and help off what is left of them, for soon the Spring Clothes will be upon us.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.
JAMES R. DOW.....President
JANUARY 26, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared
A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.
On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.
E. H. JONES, Vice-President.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 429 CHESNUT Street.
J. S. GAFFNEY,
2 4 thstu5t GENERAL AGENT.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [2 13mrp

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

## DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2 00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2 00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2 75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
LIGHT BLUE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
Handsome quality, $3·50,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, superb qualities,
Reduced from $8 to $5,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED SILK,
$2·25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
PINK SILK,
$2 25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
SILKS IN ELEGANT EVENING SHADES,
$2 to $3,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICHLY FIGURED SILKS, new styles,
Usual price $6,
$4 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICH STRIPED SILKS,
Reduced from $2 25 to $1·50,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
WHITE SILK GLACE,
Very desirable for evening,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
We particularly invite attention of buyers to the above.
HAMRICK & COLE,
1 30stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

## WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.
ERNEST IRROY & CO.,
L. ROEDERER.
VEUVE CLICQUOT,
CARTE D'OR,
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,
And Longworth's Golden Wedding and Sparkling Catawba,
Always on hand and for sale at the Agents' prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
12 1 tuths 3m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

## COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

## BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4tpf SECRETARY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

## INSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1229 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.
A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1229 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class for FEBRUARY 8, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 2 6t5p No. 1229 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1109 MARKET Street, 1 26 1m*

## NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

The event of last evening was the opening of Booth's new theatre, situated on the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, although the advertisements insist that it is on Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Let us hope that this solicism is in deference to the inhabitants of Twenty-third street, which is usurping the prestige formerly due to Fourteenth.

Mr. Booth cannot complain that enough has not been said of his theatre in advance. Newspaper notices have been showered upon it as thick as pellets in a stage snow-storm, and sufficient encomiums have been lavished to fill a folio. The architects have been worshipped; the superintendent of construction has been glorified; the master-masons have been fallen down before; the roofers, the plasterers, the iron and granite workers, have been individually complimented; the artists in doors and windows, the decorators in fresco, the mosaic floorers, the Italian marble cementers, and the designers of chandeliers, have come in for no small meed of praise; the plumbers, the gasmen, and the steam-heaters have been flattered to the top of their bent; the chair manufacturers have been set upon pedestals for public contemplation; the stage carpenters and machinists have become the criterions of the metropolis; the costumer stands ready to be apotheosized; the scene painters, and more particularly the act-drop artist, have had an extra eternity of fame thrown in upon the several they have already enjoyed; the upholsterer and the purveyor of furniture and appointments have experienced eulogiums such as are pronounced upon greater men only after death; and the introducer of the patent electrical light dwells amid the radiance of a splendid notoriety. The principal members of the stock company are, with the exception of Miss McVickar, well known to New York, and therefore to the United States. Miss McVickar only arrived here on Tuesday, and last night made her first appearance, I believe, before a metropolitan audience. She is a very interesting improvement upon the young lady who recently supported Mr. Forrest in a similar round of characters. Miss Fanny Morant is a brilliant secessionist from Wallack's, and is engaged for *roles* of which the "Nurse" in *Romeo and Juliet* may be regarded as the exponent. Mr. Mark Smith is another Wallackian graduate, and Edwin Adams has wisely carried his *Dead Heart* to bury it with the irrepressible "Mercutio."

Between half past 7 and 8 o'clock last evening the intersection of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue was as crowded with carriages as the vicinity of the Academy of Music ever was on the most brilliant ball or opera night of the season. I hardly think that the liquid condition of the streets detained at home a single holder of seats. The scene inside at 8 o'clock was similar in brilliancy and enthusiasm to that at the Walnut Street Theatre upon the occasion of Mr. Booth's first appearance several seasons ago. It was such an audience as would elicit the remark that the best people were there, and the remark would not be construed to mean mainly people of fashion and wealth alone. Scores of people were present whose best claims to consideration were that they were fashionable and wealthy. Men and women distinguished in the various worlds of science, of art, of the three learned professions, and of pure social status, formed a large proportion of the assemblage. There was no part of the house that was not graced with ladies dressed in the newest fabrics which, in passing from the sempstress' hands, had become the expositions of the latest styles. Every prominent journalist, whom circumstances permitted, was present, and the entire audience was a shining and fragrant symbol of a very advanced stage of refinement and intellectuality. Consequently the applause incidental to the appearance of every artist was of a quieter character than marks most such occasions, but in its place was substituted those profound and inarticulate yet intelligent murmurs that warm silence, and those brief and rare magnetic outbreaks which indicate the reticence of good breeding and the *abandon* of enthusiasm striving with one another.

Mr. Booth performed neither better nor worse than he has done scores of times in the same character. Miss McVickar is young, fresh, and earnest, and, as is inevitable, has caught something of the mannerism of Mr. Booth, who has probably been, to some extent, her instructor. It is no hyperbole to say that the play was gorgeously placed upon the stage. One of the innovations of the cast is that the system of making *figurantes* transact the part of pages, and of so introducing the leg element into the legitimate, has been discarded, and the respective pages to "Paris," "Romeo," and "Tybalt" are represented by so many youths. I recognize no familiar names among the inferior members of the stock company, and am therefore compelled to believe that the rumor respecting the engagement of a number of aspiring amateurs may be true.

From the opening of Mr. Booth's theatre, we may expect the commencement of a Shakespearian revival throughout the United States. It was his certainty of the public interest that would be awakened in this line which induced Mr. Lester Wallack to bring out *Much Ado About Nothing*, and the same reason is spurring on the managers of the grand opera house to the production of *The Tempest*. There is no knowing but that the legitimate drama will ere long have a helping hand to classical music, and Italian opera tower above the sparkling ruins of *opera bouffe*.

You will have heard ere this of the arrest of the genuine murderer of Mr. Rogers, and of the overhauling of the station-houses for the discovery of his companion. The newspapers here have done a good deal, by premature publication, to obstruct the efforts of the police, and having done so, are taking the natural revenge of blackguarding the entire detective system. Not that the police system, generally, does not stand in need of a little wholesome rebuke. Indeed, Recorder Hackett was so impressed with this necessity that he has just delivered himself of a lengthy charge upon the increase of crime and the general inefficiency of our constabularies. ALI BABA.

## CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**Established in 1826.**

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut, have on hand the largest and best assortment of FINE GROCERIES ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, including best quality of Dehesa, London Layer, Loose Muscatel, Seedless and Sultana Raisins.

New Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, of the choicest quality.

Cheese—English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmesan, Sap Sago, Cream, Young America, Pine Apple, etc., etc.

New crop Spanish Olives, by quart or gallon.

New Sugar Cured Hams, Tongues and Dried Beef. Our W. G. Family Flour is the finest known in America. We call especial attention to our fresh assortment of French Delicacies, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines and a great variety of other brands.

Potted Game in pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, etc.

Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Just received, a fine assortment of Havana Cigars, of the best brands.

Green and Black Teas, finest quality.

All goods sold to families in unbroken packages, at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut, Dealers and Importers of Fine Groceries.

IN nine cases out of ten, when men say they cannot afford to insure their lives, they ought to say they cannot afford *not* to insure their lives. The fact is that the men who feel too poor to insure are the very men whose families would suffer most in the event of death. A policy for a few thousand dollars on the "stock" plan, which secures all you desire, costs very little in "The American Life of Philadelphia."

FURNITURE SLIPS, or loose covers, Linen and Chintzes, in great variety, and competent hands ready to cut or make slips, at greatly reduced prices, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES of a very superior make. Prices reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome lchorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UPHOLSTERY.—By sending to Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street, any intricate job your upholsterer does not understand, you will insure its being finished properly and sent home at once.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
Closing Out Winter Stock.
Closing Out Winter Stock.
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Closing Out Winter Stock.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

### CIGARS.

**TO CIGAR SMOKERS.**

**"MARIANA RITA"**

Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

**"FRA DIAVOLO"**

Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.

These Brands, Copyrighted, are manufactured exclusively by
S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 15t5p

### WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FIVE NUMBER'S READY. PRICE 10 CTS. EACH.
The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says it is one of the NOBLEST LITERARY UNDERTAKINGS ever ventured upon in this country.
The "Telegraph" says it is the CHEAPEST and most COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA in the world.
The "Press" says it is WELL WRITTEN, WELL EDITED, WELL PRINTED, AND NEATLY ILLUSTRATED.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 s u th 1m Publisher, Philadelphia.

A COMPANION TO THE "FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION."

WANTED—Experienced Canvassers to take orders for LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812.

To be issued in 12 parts, at 50 cents each. Containing over 800 illustrations.

Apply to JAMES K. SIMON, No. 29 South SIXTH Street. Office of Appleton's American Cyclopedia. 2 4 6t

### TO RENT.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1111 GIRARD Street. 2 1 1f

### MARRIED.

HOPKINS—HASTINGS.—On the 21 instant, by the Rev. J. B. Maddux, at the residence of the bride, No. 316 Wharton street, Rev. JOSEPH HOPKINS to Miss LOUISA HASTINGS, both of this city.

STRICKLAND—STEELMAN.—At Camden, on Monday evening, February 1, by the Rev. Mr. Riley, Mr. ELWOOD J. STRICKLAND, of Camden, N. J., to Miss M. FANNIE STEELMAN, of Philadelphia.

### DIED.

HOWARD.—On February 2, 1869, Mr. SAMUEL E. HOWARD, in his 33d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Fidelity Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, J. Henry Howard, No. 427 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

LAUMAN.—February 2, 1869, RAYMOND T. LAUMAN, aged 3s years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sisters, in Middletown, on Monday, February 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, JACOB LENTZ, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M.; and Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F.; and Elm Tree Council, United American Mechanics, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1548 Montgomery avenue, east of Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Palmer Street Ground.

SPACKMAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 2d instant, GEORGE SPACKMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, West Chester, on Saturday, February 6, at 1 o'clock.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

**AGENTS AND SOLICITORS**
**FOR LIFE INSURANCE,**

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
**PENN MUTUAL**
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
**No. 921 CHESNUT Street,**
1 16 6tuth 4t PHILADELPHIA

### FINANCIAL.

**UNION PACIFIC**
**RAILROAD**

FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
**GOLD BONDS,**
**FOR SALE AT PAR**
AND
**ACCRUED INTEREST.**

**DE HAVEN & BRO.**

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
**No. 40 South THIRD Street,**
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**STERLING & WILDMAN.**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
**No. 110 South THIRD Street,**
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
**First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,**
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
**First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.**
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 1 13 3uths

**P. S. PETERSON & CO.,**
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
**No. 39 South THIRD Street,**
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

### FINANCIAL.

**1000 MILES**
OF THE
**UNION PACIFIC**
**RAILROAD**
**ARE NOW COMPLETED.**

And 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but
**267 MILES REMAIN**
**To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.**

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
**AT PAR,**

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both
**PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST**
ARE
**PAYABLE IN GOLD.**

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '8s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

**SECURITY OF THE BONDS.**

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN
**FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,**
The details of which are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers | $1,424,005'97 |
| " Freight | 2,940,231'19 |
| " Express | 54,238'8 |
| " Mails | 136,245'39 |
| " Miscellaneous | 91,658'27 |
| " Government troops | 10,087'77 |
| " " freight | 449,140'33 |
| " Contractors' men | 201,170'49 |
| " " material | 968,43'32 |
| Total | $5,096,031'81 |

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
**DE HAVEN & BRO.,**
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street.
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 26, 1869. 1 28 thstu

**LEDYARD & BARLOW**
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
**No. 19 South THIRD Street,**
PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.**
BANKERS PHILA. N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

# GREAT SALE
OF
# CARPETINGS,

SLIGHTLY WET AT THE LATE FIRE

AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

## J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
## 904
## CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE DETERMINED

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
**CARPETINGS**
LEFT FROM THE LATE FIRE
**AT A SACRIFICE IN PRICE.**

SALE TO COMMENCE
**ON MONDAY, February 1.**
**UNDERWRITERS' SALE**
OF
**FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,**
Slightly Damaged by Water,
REMOVED TO
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
DURING REPAIRS.
1 29 6tsp
**PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE.**

### FINANCIAL.

**1000 MILES**
NOW COMPLETED OF THE
**Union Pacific Railroad.**

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
**The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds**
AT
**PAR AND INTEREST,**
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
**No. 36 South THIRD Street,**
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IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

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BANKING HOUSE
OF
**JAY COOKE & CO.**
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

**GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,**
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**GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,**
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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## VICTOR HUGO AT HOME.

*From Once-a-Week.*

Whilst the Isle of Wight boasts, of the presence of our English Laureate, another English island, sixty miles across the sea, is the exile home of the poet and patriot, Victor Hugo.

The island of Guernsey is well described by Professor Ansted as a wedge of granite at the entrance of the Channel; and just where the thin edge of this wedge commences to rise into rugged cliffs, lies the picturesque town of St. Peter Port. Prominent in the southern suburb, and on the apex of a projecting buttress-like hill, whose sides are covered with terraced gardens, stands Hauteville House, the residence of Victor Hugo. The aspect of the house from the street presents no extraordinary features; but rather, as M. Lecanu expresses it, has "that cold appearance common to English houses." A light iron railing running round the roof of the house forms a narrow promenade, and from the attics towards the sea project two glass lookout houses.

Two, if not more, houses in Hauteville lay claim to the original title of Hauteville House; but naturally, before the world-wide fame of Hauteville House *par excellence*, their claims are insignificant.

Nowhere is the proverb that a prophet is without respect in his own country, more fully exemplified than in Guernsey, at least among the aristocratic sixties and forties of the insular society. It was remarked in my presence, by a member of one of the best families, and a clergymen, "We don't think much of Victor Hugo here;" but among the lower classes he is deservedly popular—the poor especially appreciate his generosity, whilst the charitable works of the late Madame Hugo are in the remembrance of all St. Peter Port and its neighborhood.

An account of the interior of Hauteville House was published four years ago in the French language, illustrated with some effective etchings, and the proceeds devoted to charitable purposes. On the first leaf of the volume now lying before me is inscribed in autograph, "Pour les pauvres. Victor Hugo." From this volume I have drawn largely in the following pages, inserting only here and there, wherever my own observation enables me to correct omissions or errors. M. Lecanu says, "The house (Hauteville House) is celebrated in Guernsey, where it formerly excited great curiosity. Marvellous things were reported of it, exaggerated by the mystery which hovered behind a threshold which at that time closed to the Guernsey world. It was supposed to contain riches, in the way of furniture, worthy of fairy tales: the truth is, that the peculiar interest of the house rests in the fact of its being the home of a master-mind, and that the apartments were arranged entirely after the ideas and from the designs of Victor Hugo, who was employed for three years on this memorial of his fantastic taste. There is not a room or group which is not a masterpiece; most rare curiosities, oak carvings of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, ancient tapestries, enamels, porcelains, bric-a-brac, selected with fastidious choice, are found here mixed with Venetian and Florentine elegances. The interior of the house is a unique work of art, of which the very materials themselves are *chefs d'œuvre*."

The difference between our insular shrinking from publicity, and the "acute Continental thirst for knowledge of the private affairs of known men," is neatly put by J. B., the author of a clever article in a late *Athenæum*, thus:—"In France, all the men and women who can read, of all degrees, are interested in everything that concerns the intellectual man, even to the manner in which his linen is marked; in England, the vast mass do not know or care much whether he has a shirt." However, it must be taken for granted that the readers of M. Victor Hugo's new novel have some slight interest in his surroundings at home; for as M. Lecanu goes on to say, "To describe the house is to make known the man; for, if we transcribe the devices and inscriptions which the poet has traced here and there upon the walls and furniture, which are so many unpublished lines of Victor Hugo; if we surprise him in the intimacy of his private life, does it not seem as if he made himself known to us? In ancient times people had a natural pride in hanging on the walls of their dwellings their trophies of victory, and the arms of their ancestors, in such a way that they could not but see these great examples; they lived in the midst of them. Victor Hugo has scattered about his house those maxims which he has epitomized from the experience and trials of his life.

"On entering Hauteville House one is immediately struck by the arrangement of the vestibule. Immediately before you is a sort of edifice, supported on an oak pillar in the purest Renaissance, forming, as it were, an inner porch, the lintel presenting in deep bas-relief the principal dramatic situations in *Notre Dame de Paris*, with an inscription in antique letters, "VICTOR HUGO, NOSTRE DAME DE PARIS." This frontispiece, as it were, presents a deep effect: it appears as if the romantic family created by the poet welcomes you into his house, and that one cannot enter the abode of Victor Hugo except through the gateway of his first work. The bas-relief is bordered by a glass window with panes of bossed glass, like those one sees in the cottages of the Black Forest. To the right and left are framed in the sculptured oak two bronze medallions by David, of Victor Hugo and his second daughter. The softened light which streams through the small casement is lost in a *claire-obscure* such as Rembrandt would have loved, and adds to the quiet solemnity of the entrance."

On the right is a door leading to the billiard-room, now shut up temporarily. Over it, under the figure of the Virgin, is inscribed AVE, a hospitable greeting. In front, through the half-gloom, one perceives a monumental door which leads to the dining-room. In the midst of its elaborate sculpture, on scrolls, are the following religious and philosophical maxims:—

AIME ET CROIS: MANGE, MARCHE, PRIE.

After the obscurity of the vestibule, the dining-room, with its two large windows opening on the garden, and mosaic glittering walls, appears light and attractive, the sides of the room being almost entirely covered with handsome mosaic Dutch tiles, in violet and blue on white ground, representing flowers and plants in vases, with figures of cats, dogs, etc. Exactly opposite the fireplace is an antique mirror, surmounted with the figure of a child sleeping, in copper. On the ceiling is rich Gobelins tapestry with oak framing, whilst along two sides of the room are solid oak wainscoting, and massive seats, or rather stalls, such as are met with in the old monastic refectories. On the panelling are three characteristic Dutch paintings, with the titles of their subjects rudely scored over them:—

LA FIN DU SEIGNEUR.
LA FIN DU PAESTRE.
LA FIN DU SOLDAT.

—alluding to the time when aristocrats, priests, and soldiers shall cease to exist, and liberty and equality reign. Under the window seats are the following maxims of simple hygiene:—

LEVER A SIX, DINER A DIX.
SOUPER A SIX, COUCHER A DIX.
FAIT VIVRE L'HOMME DIX FOIS DIX.

POST CORNAM STABIS
SEU PASSUS MILHE MEABIS. VALE.

Over one window in gilt letters appears HOMO, over the other DEUS, whilst on the cornice between the two is POPULUS.

The large chimney-piece, as is the case in all the other apartments of the house, is the chief characteristic of the room. In this case, it is entirely formed of Dutch tiles, each representing some scripture scene, or illustrative of some proverb, arranged so as to form two gigantic H's, one within another, in fact, the monogram of Hauteville House. In the recess above the cross of the H are two fantastic china figures of elephants, and the whole is surmounted by the figure, in porcelain ware, of the Virgin and Child, on a bracket, with inscription:—

NOTRE DAME DE BON SECOURS. 1756.

—whilst on the massive oak cornice on either side is cut in the wood the following quotation from the *Chansons des rues et des bois*:—

LE PEUPLE EST PETIT, MAIS IL SERA GRAND, DANS TES BRAS SACRES, O MERE FECONDE! O LIBERTE SAINTE AU PAR CONQUERANT, TU PORTES L'ENFANT QUI PORTE LE MONDE.

On the border of the ceiling, again, opposite is:—

TU QUI TRANSIS PER DOMOS PERITURAS SIS MEMOR DOMUS ÆTERNÆ!

The interior of the doorway is in keeping with the rest of the oak carvings. In four niches left in the canopy above it are as many quaint Chinese porcelain figures, generally styled by Marie, the domestic, as the four Evangelists, greatly to the amusement of M. de Kelser, the *fidus Achates* of Victor Hugo. Below in large letters,

EXILIUM VITA EST.

Between the windows is an object of interest that arouses the curiosity of the stranger; it is a tall cathedral stall, across whose arms is fixed a massive iron chain to prevent any one sitting in it. It is an amiable superstition of Victor Hugo that a seat should always be reserved for the spirits of his ancestors; and the title is superscribed:—

CELLA PATRUM DE DEFUNCTORUM.

Underneath the Hugo crest and significant legend:—

PULVIS ES, CINIS SUM.

On either arm of the stall are the names:—

GEORGE HUGO, 1534.

and

JOSEPH LEOPOLD SIGISBERT HUGO, 1828.

In the recesses on each side of the fireplace are various handsome tazzas, various dishes of Dresden, Japanese, and Sèvres ware. One salt-cellar is of value, from its design by a pupil of Cellini's.

The table is plain but massive, and the floor in French fashion, without carpet.

From the vestibule a small passage leads into the terrace looking over the garden. This passage is likewise decorated with curiosities in china plates and Sèvres ware. Especially noticeable here is a fine service presented by Charles X to Victor Hugo; on a white ground are represented the various articles of food in gold.

From the terrace flagged with stone, the visitor passes into a luxurious studio with glass sides; which, however, can be effectually shaded by heavy velvet curtains, with couches *à la Turque*. In the studio is a heavy cabinet of Guernsey workmanship. Here also is an inscription:—

AD AUGUSTA PER ANGUSTA.

—illustrating, says M. Lecanu, the tendency of the poet towards everything colossal and difficult.

The tapestried ante-room, which communicates with the studio and billiard-room, is the most complete gem, in my opinion. It is surrounded with well-preserved Gobelins tapestry, the largest representing a hunting scene, temp. Louis XIV; and a smaller but more elegant piece by the doorway, showing damsels offering roses to a rural deity. Over a well-designed doorway is the device of a figure on horseback, and under it—

BON ROI, ROI QUI S'EN VA.

But the greatest composition is the chimney-piece, well described by Lecanu:—

"Let us imagine a cathedral of carved wood, which, firmly rooted in the flooring, rises in a towering mass to the ceiling, indenting the tapestry above with its highest pinnacles. The doorway is represented by the hearth, and the rose window by a convex mirror placed above the fireplace. The central gable rises in a double entablature, decorated with arcades and fantastic foliage in a deliciously bastard style, in which the *rococo* blends with Byzantine architecture. Surmounted on this are two towers, supported by buttresses, which most happily repeat the ornamentation of the main body. This crowning piece reminds one of the façades of the guildhalls in Antwerp and Bruges. Here, also, as in the roofs of these old remains of the time of Philip II, some plain figures stand out in rigid simplicity, and give life to the bold indented lines of the architecture. One figure is that of a bishop, with a gilt crozier; and on two adjacent escutcheons is the proverb:—

CROSSE DE BOIS, EVEQUE D'OR.
CROSSE D'OR, EVEQUE DE BOIS.

"Below are two carved figures, representing one, St. Paul, with

LE LIVRE

underneath; the other a monk, and the words

LE CIEL.

On two plain volutes are inscribed the names of the greatest benefactors of humanity, in chronological order:—

MOISE, SOCRATE, CHRIST, COLOMB, LUTHER, WASHINGTON.

—and the names of the greatest poets among mankind:—

JOB, ISAIE, HOMERE, ESCHYLE, LUCRECE, DANTE, SHAKESPEARE, MOLIERE.

"Luxurious Turkish divan couches surround this small room, and on the table are spread magnificent folio copies of pictures by the best artists, mostly representing characters and scenes from M. Hugo's most popular works.

"Re-entering the house from the terrace, we ascend to the first floor by a winding staircase: the walls, banisters, and staircases are covered with drugget, to prevent the noise of footsteps being heard, and to deaden any noise; mirrors here and there slightly lighten the otherwise dark passages. A large gallery on the sea-face of the house extends the whole length of the building, and is divided into two apartments connected with large folding doors: they are named, from the character of their decorations, *rouge* and *bleu*.

"A drapery of crimson Indian damask silk covers the walls of the first, and serves as the framework for some large tapestries in Norwegian (white) jet, which belonged to the bedroom of Queen Christina of Sweden when she resided at Fontainebleau; they are valuable, not only on account of the design and labor with which the raised gold work is embroidered, but for their rarity, being probably unique. The subjects are fanciful gold and silver peacocks and fowls. The chimney-piece, always the chief effort of the decorator, is gorgeous, as it need be to correspond with the magnificent draperies. Imagine the poop of the Bucentaur when the Doge espouses the Sea. Four statues, gilt with Venetian gilding, support a canopy, beneath which is the hearth. They represent four negroes, whose athletic yet slender bodies, the size of life, are covered with light drapery, which opens on the chest, and, fastened on the shoulder, leaves their limbs bare, each in a different attitude, with lamps in their hands."

Juvenum simulacra per ædes
Lampadas igniferas manibus retinentia dextris.

A mirror behind them reflects their figures with good effect. Let into the mantelpiece is the silver-gilt belt of a Wallachian chieftain, adorned with artificial gems, whilst in front is a delicately worked screen framed in glass, in which a small Cupidon is said to have been worked by Madame Pompadour herself, whilst the main design was completed by her ladies.

A handsome Japanese brazier stands by this, presented by Alexandre Dumas, and a table inlaid with ivory, once the property of Charles II, with suitable chairs, couches, chaises-longues, etc., complete the furniture of this salon, whose windows open on to a broad balcony with wooden railings. The shutters are all painted in bright colors, in imitation of Chinese paintings. In the salon bleu are more white jet tapestry and Chinese screens, and a table inlaid with white metal, temp. Renaissance, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Orleans. The canopy over the chimney-piece is hung with blue drapery, the pillars that support it and its accessories formerly being the head-piece of a state-bedstead of Francis I. The most interesting, however, of all the curiosities in these apartments is a small octagonal writing table; on four sides of the octagon are four inkstands and pens, underneath each inkstand is a small drawer, and a name is inlaid round each inkstand. The four names are—Lamartine, Georges Sand, A. Dumas, Victor Hugo. In the drawer under each inkstand is an autograph of the author; these inkstands (most of them of the plainest description) and pens being originally the property of each author. I subjoin copies of the autographs:—

Chere Madame:—J'ai cherche depuis deux jours un encrier qui ne m'eut pas ete donne par quelque trop chere personne, et je n'ai rien trouve qu'un affreux petit morceau de bois qui me sert en voyage. Je le trouve si laid que j'y joins un petit briquet de poche, guere plus beau, mais qui me sert habituellement, et comme c'est la ce que vous voulez, au moins votre veracite est bien a couvert.

J'ai ete bien heureuse de vous voir et de pouvoir, a present, vous dire a vous-meme que je vous aime. Soyez l'interprete de ma gratitude et de mon devouement aupres de votre illustre compagnon. GEORGES SAND.

A Madame Victor Hugo,
Hauteville House, Guernsey.

Offert par Lamartine au maitre de la plume.
LAMARTINE.

Je certifie que ceci est l'encrier avec lequel j'ai ecrit mes quinze ou vingt derniers volumes.
ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Paris, 10 Avril, 1860.

Je n'o point choisi cet encrier; le hasard l'a mis sous ma main, et le m'en suis servi pendant plusieurs mois; puis qu'on me le demande pour une bonne œuvre, je le donne volontiers.
VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, Juin, 1860.

Talking of inkstands, there is an anecdote of Victor Hugo, showing how much ink it takes to write a novel such as "Notre Dame de Paris." Victor Hugo commenced this romance on the morning of the 27th of July, 1830; interrupted by the insurrection, the book was not finished until 14th January, 1831; the bottle of ink which M. Victor Hugo had bought the first day he began to write was finished also, and on the last line the last drop of ink was expended. So that at one moment he felt inclined to entitle his novel, "Ce qu'il y a dans une bouteille d'encre." Mentioning this some years after to M. Alphonse Karr, the latter author obtained his permission to publish under that title a collection of several novels.

The windows of the *salon bleu* open into a conservatory, where Muscatel and Hamburg grapes cluster with contrasted colors; this is used as a smoking-room. A small aviary with a fountain occupies one corner.

The gallery on the second floor is entered through a door with two leaves in chiselled cedar with gilt emblazonry, a *chef d'œuvre* discovered by Victor Hugo. This gallery bears the name of the oak gallery, and is fitted as a state bedroom. Six windows distribute the light over a perfect forest of sculptured oak. It is a question before which curiosity of this museum we should first stop. We look again and again, and when we think that we have seen everything, we perceive that innumerable details have been omitted. The gallery is partially divided by an open screen, the doorway through which is flanked by two quaint and twisted columns, round which a vine with grapes is carved and gilt; on one column the ground is red, on the other it is black; on the pedestal of the first is inscribed LÆTITIA, on the other, TRISTITIA.

Nearly opposite the door is a massive table with three chairs round it, antique, and covered with leather; on the respective backs of them, in brass nails, are the words PATER, MATER, FILIUS.

"The low, wide chimney-piece is enshrined in the most delicate cabinet work. Over the mantel-shelf is a 'sacrifice of Abraham,' with tiny figures, most exquisitely worked in relief, framed in oak carving. Four caryatides support a charming pediment, on which are represented sylvan dryads, crowned with fruit and flowers, the bodies of these caryatides terminating in arabesque decorations.

"We must give up the task of further describing the myriads of biblical, pagan, and other figures, where art unites in picturesque confusion the grotesque with the classical, the clown with the dryad, beneath the patriarchal blessing of Abraham."

The cumbrous bedstead, never yet occupied, stands at the other end of the oak gallery, opposite to the fireplace, with its head to the wall and the foot turned towards the centre of the room. The canopy is supported by four solid pillars, with oak cornice in panel work of the Renaissance period, and red cloth vandyked hangings. The head of the bed is elaborately sculptured, surmounted by an ebony pedestal on which stands a small ivory death's head; beneath, the inscription,

NOX, MORS, LUX.

The frame and foot of the bedstead is in bas-relief, with quaint oak sculpturing of the Middle Ages.

With its tapestried coverlets and embroidered curtains, this structure irresistibly recalls to mind the state coach in some feudal castle.

In front of the two entwined pillars which divide the gallery stands a magnificent standard candelabra, with branches of forty lights. It was modelled entirely from the drawings designed by Victor Hugo himself.

"This colossal chandelier, spreading out like a tiara, bears on its summit a cluster of branches, on which the wax lights shine like flowers of light."

The room is hung with some valuable tapestries representing the history of Joseph and the Virgin Mary. There are several ancient chests, cabinets, and in one corner near the windows is an ecclesiastical stall in which the daughters of Louis XV used to sit when attending mass; over it hangs an antique brass pendent chandelier.

More inscriptions are to be found on the walls; for instance:—

LES DIEUX SONT AUX VAINQUEURS, CATON RESTE AUX RAINCUS.

—besides the maxims—

GLORIA VICTIS.—VÆ NEMINI.

—again:—

L'ESPRIT SOUFFLE OU IL VEUT.
L'HONNEUR VA OU IL DOIT.

—and lastly, under a time-piece, which accompanies the striking of the hour with gay chimes, these two verses of Victor Hugo:—

TOUTES LAISSENT LEUR TRACE AU CORPS COMME A L'ESPRIT,
TOUTES BLESSENT, HELAS!—LA DERNIERE GUERIT.

Opposite the oak gallery is the library, and other smaller rooms occupied by the members of the family; as beneath, opposite to the salons rouge and bleu are also a smaller salon, and the suite of apartments occupied by the late Madame Victor Hugo. Meantime the reader will be asking, where are the actual chambers occupied by the poet and author himself? Where is his own particular sanctum? M. Lecanu must be quoted again:—

"Isolated by their position in the middle of the sea, the majority of the inhabitants of Guernsey are connected with the sea either as sailors or in their relation to the commerce beyond its waters. Besides, all eyes are constantly fixed on the uncertain route by which they expect news from their mother-country and absent friends: perhaps it may be a friend himself who is expected. This explains why each house possesses its indispensable signal-mast and "Look-out," which name expresses better its use than the Italian term Belvedere. As soon as a vessel appears, as soon as a vessel puts off, it is signalled by the harbor-flags, and instantly the signals, repeated from house to house, announce to the whole island the departure or arrival.

"Hauteville House has its signal-mast and 'look-out' as well. Victor Hugo has chosen for his chamber the 'look-out,' I was about to say the attic, a small glass chamber, open to every view; although narrow to the body, boundless for the soul, containing everything in the smallest space possible, like a ship cabin—a small table with pen, ink, and paper, an iron bedstead as narrow and hard as the bed of a soldier."

Thus far M. Lecanu's short notice, to which must be added some more particulars of the most interesting portion of Hauteville House.

Hauteville House is worthy of more than a cursory examination as a mere museum of art, yet how lifeless and dissatisfying would it be without a living genius, as it were, to animate it! Let us approach nearer to the more private chamber of this genius, who lives almost entirely in the very attic, which forms an eyrie far above the petty interruptions and noises of the lower world, and where nothing seems possible to arrest the soaring flight of the grandest genius.

Here on the lofty balconies Victor Hugo may be seen, especially at earliest dawn, enjoying the keen sea breezes in his favorite red Garibaldi costume, and ever admiring the changing hues of the surrounding landscape; for from here can be seen the open channel, seldom at rest, the terrible "Casquets," with their triple lighthouses, the precipitous Ortach rock, then Alderney, and the distant coast of France from Cape la Hogue to Coutances; to the south Jersey, whilst nearer in front are the broken cliffs of Sark, and the detached islets of Herm and Jethou, whilst innumerable cruel reefs of rock run in many directions, showing the difficulty of navigation. Underneath is the busy harbor, with noble quays, breakwaters, and lighthouse, and the massive remains of Castle Cornet; adjoining are the narrow though picturesque streets of St. Peter Port. On one side only is the view shut out by the escarped cliffs of Havelet, topped with the smooth outworks of Fort George; in the other direction beyond the town the eye is carried across the flat fields of Vale and the sand-blown common of L'Ancresse to the open sea horizon.

The contrast on entering the small attic chambers is striking—without, the open and unrestrained expanse; within, restricted space, low walls and roof. Pull that handle in the wall! it discloses a washing apparatus similar to that in a midshipman's chest, everything miniature except the books, and here and there and everywhere are books, volumes, folios, octos, pamphlets, proof-sheets, etc. In the glass house, that projects from the north attic, is a small wooden desk, with paper and ink; here the author composes and writes standing. Here too from below have I watched his lamp burning night after night like a very Pharos of literature! bearing testimony to the ceaseless application, study, and labor which combine to produce such works as "Les Misérables" and "Notre Dame de Paris." Not far off a lithographed *fac.simile* of an original drawing, by Victor Hugo, forms a striking subject—a sad, although hideously touching spectacle! Thrown out from a dark background by a powerful effect of chiaroscuro, there appears in deep relief, the dead body of a man hanging!! a characteristic type of the living protest against death on the scaffold, held, unflinchingly, by the author of "Dernier Jour d'un Condamné" and "Claude Gueux."

But there is yet another sentiment involved in this picture, explained by two words below, a simple name, vulgar to English ears, yet representing a martyr to the cause of liberty in the history of American slavery; for it is supposed to represent the colored abolitionist John Brown, who was hung for his share in the fight at Harper's Ferry on the 11th of December, 1859, over nine years since.

In a most eloquent letter addressed to the United States, on the 2d December, 1859, adjuring them to save John Brown, he stigmatizes the contemplated execution as worse than the murder of Abel by Cain. "C'est Washington tuant Spartacus."

Lecanu gives an interesting account of Victor Hugo as an artist with his pencil. Here it is:—"He calls for paper, pens, ink; the rooms up stairs are searched, ransacked; at last, after a quarter of an hour, a dried-up inkstand, a deeply-split pen, and a rough piece of paper are produced, having been hunted out with great difficulty from some corner or other. For it must be known that the want most felt at Hauteville House is the scarcity of writing-materials. The paper, pen, and ink being placed on the table, Victor Hugo sits down, and without any preliminary sketch, or any apparent plan, begins to draw with extraordinary precision, not the outline of the whole, but some detail in the landscape. He will begin his forest scene by drawing the branch of a tree, his town by a gable, and the gable by a weathercock. By degrees, the whole composition will spring from the blankness of the paper, with the precision and distinctness of a photographic negative submitted to the solution which develops it; this done, he asks for a cup, and finishes off his drawing with a wash of black coffee-dregs. The result is a drawing for which one is not prepared; powerful, often strange, always peculiar, and which reminds one of the etchings of Rembrandt and Piranesi."

Of the garden there is nothing particularly noticeable that would render it peculiar to the general observer. In extent, about half an acre; about two-thirds are under cultivation—fruits and flowers mixed indiscriminately; whilst the third part, nearest the house, is laid out as a grass-plot—a tranquil basin with water in the centre, and some handsome Mexican aloes on either side; whilst near is an elegant terra-cotta vase on a pedestal, with yet another inscription, viz.;—

OU EST L'EFFOIR, LA EST LA PAIX.

—now overgrown with creepers of ivy and honeysuckle. Behind, again, is a trellised aleove, covered with well-trained trees; whilst arbutus, and ilex trees, tree-like fuchsias, gigantic geraniums and veronicas flourish luxuriantly. Over against a stone seat, on the wall over which droop the branches of a sweet-scented aloysia, half hidden under moss and ivy, is the last inscription to be recorded; it is this—

IMMENSITE, DIT L'ETRE;
ETERNITE, DIT L'AME.


## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.

Published in conformity with the charter.

*Receipts for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1868.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received, policy fees, etc | $614,079 18 | |
| Interest on investments | 158,628 99 | |
| | | $772,708 17 |
| *Losses and Expenditures During the Year.* | | |
| Losses on 47 lives, amounting to | $158,860 00 | |
| Expenses, salaries, advertisements, stamps, etc | 20,575 07 | |
| Rent and taxes, city, State, and national | 4,251 26 | |
| Commissions to agents, licenses, etc | 55,085 93 | |
| Premiums returned, policies cancelled, etc | 30,211 90 | 268,424 16 |
| Surplus | | $504,284 01 |
| Accumulated assets, December 31, 1867 | $2,001,645 97 | |
| Deduct scrip received in payment of premiums and notes | 100,550 00 | 1,901,095 97 |
| Accumulated assets Dec. 31, 1868 | | $2,405,379 98 |
| *Assets of the Company Liable for Losses.* | | |
| Mortgages, ground-rents, real estate, etc | $635,619 01 | |
| United States, State of Pennsylvania, and city loans | 721,028 88 | |
| Pennsylvania Railroad, county, city, and other bonds | 186,712 65 | |
| Bank, railroad, and insurance stocks | 130,952 75 | |
| Premium notes, secured by policies | 449,445 96 | |
| Scrip dividends purchased | 188,593 70 | |
| Balances in hands of agents | 26,994 94 | |
| Loans, accrued interest, quarterly payments, etc | 91,813 07 | |
| Cash in bank and on hand | 62,922 02 | |
| | $2,422,079 98 | |
| Deduct losses not due | 16,700 00 | |
| | $2,405,379 98 | |
| Market value January, 1869 | $2,521,758 93 | |

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY,
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.
Scrip previous to 1867 receivable in payment of premiums.
Policies issued on the various plans of insurance.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel C. Huey, | John G Brenner, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Benjamin Coates, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Richard S. Newbold, |
| Samuel E. Stokes, | James B. McFarland, |
| Henry C. Townsend, | William P. Hacker, |
| Thomas W. Davis, | Joseph H. Trotter, |
| Joseph M. P. Price, | William H. Kern, |
| Samuel A. Bispham, | James Euston, |
| Rodolphus Kent, | Edward M. Needles, |
| Samuel J. Christian, | Charles Watson. |
| James O. Pease, | Ellwood Johnson, |
| Warner M. Reeve, | John G. Rempfer, |
| Frederic A. Hoyt, | John A. Needles, |
| Christian J. Hoffman, | Baltimore. |

Solicitor,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
Medical Examiners,
E. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, No. 1418 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary, 1130 South st.
H. G. WILSON, Superintendent of Agencies.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | $500,000 |
| Amount paid in | 97,500 |
| **ASSETS.** | |
| Bonds and mortgages | $52,000 00 |
| Real estate, first-class property in New York | 23,000 00 |
| Wayne County Railroad bonds | 22,500 00 |
| Instalments on stocks due and being paid | 5,500 00 |
| Balance due by agents | 3,633 34 |
| Cash in bank | 2,500 00 |
| | $109,133 34 |
| **RECEIPTS FOR 1868.** | |
| Premium on fire risks | 29,266 82 |
| **LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.** | |
| Fire losses paid | $7,961 26 |
| Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc | 11,729 08 |
| Commissions to agents | 3,443 14 |
| | 23,133 48 |
| Total amount at risk | $1,340,724 87 |
| Losses unadjusted and not due | 8,500 00 |
| Accounts | 2,465 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. N. Atwood, | J. F. Baker. |
| Hon. G. V. Lawrence, | E. A. Thomas, |
| William E. Owens, | James J. Mullen, |
| B. C. Worthington, | H. E. Hudson, |
| Nathan Haines, | Hon. S. T. Wilson, |
| Hon. John Titus, | James Richmond, |
| H. O. Atwood. | C. R. Gale. |

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 tuthssw H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

## BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuthssm No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALLEN J. HUBBS, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE HUBBS, the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition for allowance of the sum of $400, elected to be retained by her under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN ROBERTS,
1 26 tu th 4t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY A. ROWE, Executrix of the estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 31 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 28thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800 00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R) | 50,000 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 128,594 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee) | 20,625 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 | Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300 00 |
| 5,000 | North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 207,900 00 |
| $1,100,900 Par. | Market value, | $1,130,325 25 |
| | Cost, $1,096,604 26. | |
| Real Estate | | 36,000 00 |
| Bills receivable for insurance made | | 322,486 94 |
| Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | | 40,178 88 |
| Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | | 1,812 00 |
| Cash in bank | $116 150 08 | |
| Cash in drawer | 413 65 | |
| | | 116,563 73 |
| | | $1,647,367 80 |

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,892 25 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,847 84 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS | INCOME FOR 186 |
| $83,693 22 | $350,000 00 |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
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Their

## MADRIGALS.

### Their History and Practice—The Renaissance in Music.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

Nothing is shorter lived than a modern popular melody. Written in a moment, without care or elaboration, it often hits the popular taste, meets with general acceptation, is whistled, hummed and sung, and then dies like the showy insect of the hour. Twenty years ago the better class of English ballads were in favor. Then arose the era of what we falsely call negro melodies—tunes often pretty and meritorious, but always written and sung by white men. The late Mr. Foster was the best of the innumerable composers of this class, and some of his songs show a refinement and delicacy that under more favorable influences—say under Italian skies, surroundings and tuition—might have made him a composer of the Bellini or Donizetti style. Better, because more musician-like, yet equally melodious, are many of the songs of J. R. Thomas, some of which are in their sphere really perfect. George F. Root and Henry Work, and many others whose names are familiar enough in the music stores, have added in a creditable manner to the list of American melodies.

But Foster and Work have passed the zenith of their popularity, and at the present moment popular taste seems divided between the French Offenbach and English Lingard. The former shows a talent which seems to be capable of greater things than its possessor has yet done. In '*La Perichole*,' for instance, there are traces of a capability which may yet lead Offenbach from the frivolity of opera bouffe to a higher standpoint in musical art. As to Lingard, he must be endured for a season, but "Captain Jinks" and 'Walking down Broadway" will very soon follow that cat taking nuisance, 'Champagne Charlie," to the dark abodes of oblivion. Not that Mr. Lingard is to be blamed for setting popular melodies to ridiculously amusing words; only he must know himself that his entertaining trifles are but for a day.

The era of negro minstrelsy, so called, is nearly over, and the programmes at the minstrel halls now possess few of the features which once characterized them. One prominent troupe in this city, containing probably as much if not more varied talent than any other, has succumbed to public indifference in the metropolis and started on a travelling tour. Opera bouffe, even, is shrewdly suspected to be on the wane. Public musical taste is apparently seeking some new phase of entertainment.

THE MADRIGAL.

Just at this critical period a company of amateurs give a concert of the glees and madrigals written several hundred years ago, and unexpectedly to the performers themselves their performance suddenly becomes the town talk. Everybody in New York at all interested in musical matters is talking about them. The obsolete word "madrigal" becomes a familiar household word, and dictionaries and encyclopedias are in sudden demand.

A madrigal—speaking of the words—is a short, terse amatory poem of four or more lines. There is no rule as to the rhythm or rhyme, or, in some cases, even to the sense. The older English poets delighted to strike out these little love strains, and their originals may be found in some of the Greek writers. As a general thing, the names of the writers are forgotten, and those of the composers alone remembered.

For these amatory lines speedily suggested ideas to musicians, and were set to music in three, four, five, or even six and seven parts. The old fugue and canon styles were preserved in these compositions, which first saw light in Italy, enlisting the services of many composers, the most illustrious of whom were Palestrina and Alessandro Scarlatti. These composers often used the sonnets of Petrarch on which to base their musical thoughts.

The earliest madrigals were written about 1540, and it was nearly half a century later that they appeared in England. From the fifteenth to the eighteenth century they were in great vogue, and during the Elizabethan era ability to take part in madrigals was a necessary feature of polite education. The music was printed in an oblong quarto size and without bars. In a quaint old volume—Morley's "Introduction to Practical Music"—written in dialogue form, one of the characters says:—

"Supper being ended, and musicke books, according to the custome, being brought to the table, the mistress of the house presented me with a part, earnestly requesting me to sing; but when, after many excuses, I protested unfainedly that I could not, everie one began to wonder; yea, some whispered to others demanding how I was brought up. So that upon shame of mine ignorance, I goe now to seek out mine old friende, Master Gnorimus, to make myself his scholler."

Madrigals were the precursors of the modern opera. At first they were sung without accompaniment, then one instrument was introduced, and subsequently others, and then longer poems used, till a sort of dramatic form followed, and out of this grew the opera. Of course, in the gorgeous display and intricate harmonies of the '*Huguenots*' or the '*Prophete*' the opera-goer would never suspect that to the unpretentious madrigal are traced the magnificent combinations that represent the most elaborate type of modern musical art.

SPECIMEN BRICKS.

Of course there must have been myriads of madrigals that have been popular in their day, but are now forgotten. Among the most admired of those that have survived is "Down in a Flowery Vale," composed in 1541 by C. Festa to these words:—

Down in a flow'ry vale, all on a summer morning,
Phillis I spied, fair Nature's self adorning;
Swiftly on wings of love I flew to meet her;
Coldly she welcomed me when I did greet her.
I wurbled thus my ditty:
"O Shepherdess, have pity!
And hear a faithful lover
His passion true discover.
Ah! why art thou to me so cruel?"
Then straight replied my jewel:
"If gold thou hast, fond youth, 'twill speed thy sueing:
But if thy purse be empty, come not to me a-wooing!"

"The Silver Swan" was composed by Orlando Gibbons in 1608. It reads thus:—

The silver swan, who living had no note,
When death approached, unlocked her silent throat:
Leaning her breast against the reedy shoar,
Thus sung her first and last, and sung no more:
"Farewell all joys! O death, come close my eyes:
More geese than swans now live, more fools than wise."

Before this—in 1595—Morley had written the following, which attained wide celebrity:—

Now is the month of Maying,
When merry lads are playing,
Fa la la.
Each with his bonny lass,
A dancing on the grass,
Fa la la.

The Spring, clad all in gladness,
Doth laugh at Winter's sadness;
Fa la la
And to the bagpipes' sound,
The nymphs tread out their ground.
Fa la la.

Fie, then! why sit we musing,
Youth's sweet delights refusing?
Fa la la.
Say, dainty nymphs, and speak
Shall we play barley-break?
Fa la la.

About the same time appeared Ford's "There is a Ladie:"—

There is a ladie sweete and kinde,
Was never face so pleased my minde;
I did but see her passing bye,
And yet I love her till I die.

Her gesture, motions, and her smiles,
Her wit, her voyce, my heart beguiles.
Beguiles my heart, I know not why,
And yet I love her till I die.

Cupid is winged, and doth range
Her country, so my love doth change:
But change the earth, or change the sky,
Yet will I love her till I die.

Morley's "Bonnie Lass" is quite a perfect sample of the amatory madrigal:—

My bonny lass she smileth
When she my heart beguileth;
Fa la la.
Smile less, dear love, therefore,
And you will love me more.
Fa la la.

When she her sweet eye turneth
O how my heart it burneth;
Fa la la.
Dear love, call in their light,
Or else you burn me quite.
Fa la la.

Another characteristic specimen is Wilbye's "Sweet Honey-Sucking Bees," which reminds one of the Euphuisms of Sir Percie Shafton, in its artificial raptures and extravagance of language:—

Sweet honey-sucking bees, why do ye still
Surfeit on roses, pinks, and violets,
As if the choicest nectar lay in them,
Wherewith ye store your curious cabinets?

Ah! make your right to Melisuavia's lips,
Where may ye revel in ambrosian cheer,
Where smiling roses and sweet lilies sit,
Keeping their spring-tide graces all the year.

Ye!, sweet, take heed! all sweets are hard to get:
Sting not her soft lips, O beware of that!
For if one flaming dart come from her eye,
Was never dart so sharp! ah! then you die.

There is a rather pretty conceit in these lines written in 1654, and set to music by G. Hayden:

As I saw fair Chlora walk alone,
The feathered snow came softly down,
As Jove descending from his tower,
To woo her in a silver shower.
The wanton snow flew to her breast,
Like little birds into their nest;
But being o'ercome with whiteness there,
For grief dissolved into a tear:
Thence falling down her garment hem
To deck her, froze into a gem.

Perhaps one of the quaintest and prettiest madrigals ever written, and one in which the music is quite as quaint as the words, is "Fair Phillis," composed in 1599 by Morley:—

Fair Phillis I saw sitting all alone,
Feeding her flock near to the mountain's side:
The shepherd knew not whither she was gone,
But after his lover Amyntas hied.
Up and down he wandered while she was missing,
But when he found her, oh! then they fell a-kissing.

Two more specimens will probably be quite enough for our readers. The first was composed by William Byrd in 1585, and the last by T. Morley in 1590. Musically speaking, they are not as interesting as others that we have quoted:

While the bright sun with his beams hot
Scorched the fruits in vale and mountain,
Phalon, the shepherd, late forgot,
Sitting beside a crystal fountain;
In shadow of a green oak tree,
Upon his pipe this song played he:
"Untrue love! adieu, love!
Your mind is light; soon lost for new love!

Fire! fire! my heart!
Fa la la!
O help, alas! O help!
Ah me!
I sit and cry me!
And call for help, alas!
But none comes nigh me.
Fa la la!

MADRIGALS VERSUS GLEES.

Strictly speaking, the difference between madrigals and glees is this: a madrigal is sung by a chorus, that is, by a number of voices in each part; and a glee is sung by only one voice on each part. This is, however, a purely arbitrary rule, as there is no certain reason why the parts in a glee should not be sung by a number of voices as well as by one. Besides this, the words of glees are not generally amatory, but of a more boisterous character. Hunting themes are well adapted for glees. Perhaps the most popular glee ever written was "The Chough and Crow," from *Guy Mannering*, which reads as follows:—

*Soprano Solo.*

The chough and crow to roost are gone,
The owl sits on the tree;
The hush'd wind wails with feeble moan
Like infant charity;
The wild fire dances on the fen,
The red star sheds its ray,
Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our opening day.

*Chorus.*

Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our opening day.

*Alto Solo.*

Both child and nurse are fast asleep,
And closed is every flower,
And winking tapers faintly peep
High from my lady's bower;
Bewildered minds, with shorten'd ken,
Shrink on their murky way.

*Duet.*

Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our op'ning day.

*Chorus.*

Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our op'ning day.

*Bass So'o.*

Nor board, nor garner own we now,
Nor roof, nor latched door,
Nor kind mate bound by holy vow
To bless a good man's store;
Noon lulls us in a gloomy den,
And night is glown our day.

*Trio.*

Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
And use it as ye may.

*Chorus.*

Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our op'ning day.

THE MADRIGAL IN AMERICA.

In the year 1845 four amateur vocalists of this city organized a glee and madrigal club, and after agreeable practice, gave a successful concert. A second similar entertainment was organized, but did not take place. In 1858 the same gentlemen gave a concert for the benefit of one of their members; and somewhere about 1860 still another concert was given at Dodworth's Hall.

One of these four gentlemen was Mr. James A. Johnson, a well-known tenor and church musician. The club was informally maintained, meeting but seldom, yet serving as a nucleus by means of which a madrigal chorus could at any time be gathered together. It was decided a few weeks ago to give Mr. Johnson a benefit; and thus was brought about that admirable concert at Steinway Hall on the 29th of December last. On this occasion about sixty ladies and gentlemen, from the Mendelssohn and Harmonic Societies, from various church choirs and from private life, took part. They all gave their services gratuitously, and the beneficiary received the handsome testimonial of eight hundred dollars from the sale of tickets.

This concert was in every way an exceptional success. It was to most of the auditors quite a new revelation in musical art. It introduced to them a class of music with which they were almost wholly unfamiliar excepting by name, and the general demand for a repetition was so strong that another concert of a similar nature was given for the benefit of a lady connected with the organization, and the receipts were over a thousand dollars. There is, we believe, no intention of giving a third concert, though, while the public interest is so widely awakened on the subject, it could not fail to be successful.

WILL MADRIGALS BECOME POPULAR AGAIN?

In the days when madrigal-singing was at its height, the reading of notes was as essential a part of polite education as the use of arms, and almost as general as the reading of printed books. Such familiarity with music is not general now, but there is a strong tendency in that direction. Ten or twenty years ago it was an unusual thing for a lad to learn music, that branch of education being then considered effeminate, and suited only to girls. Nowadays boys learn the piano in great numbers, Every girl is expected to know something about music, and often to the great annoyance and real waste of time of those who have no musical taste or talent. At this rate the next generation will contain a proportion of "sight readers" of notes, who will find in the old madrigals most entertaining practice. The concerted music now used in social circles consists usually of a wishy-washy ballad, followed by a page of feeble chorus, of which both singer and listener soon tire. The madrigals wear better. They are more difficult, but the mere learning of them is a pleasure. Of course the words seem rather silly at this day, but if there were a demand for this class of music, we have song-writers and musicians in abundance who could supply the want, in a style adapted to modern taste. We are far from believing that because the musicians of the Elizabethan era wrote good madrigals the musicians of the General Grant era cannot do as well.

It is certain that many of our amateurs are seeking for a better class of light social music than the minstrel halls or the ephemeral ballad-writers of the day offer them; and until the want is satisfied we advise them to turn their attention to the good old madrigals. The music of most of those we have quoted—all of which were sung at the recent concerts at Steinway's—may be had in a cheap form at the foreign music stores in this city. It is to be hoped, too, that the success of the recent concerts will lead to the formation of a madrigal society in this city, of which Dr. Brown, who showed his ability so signally at Steinway's, should be conductor, and the ladies and gentlemen who gave such efficient aid on the 29th of December and the 26th of last month should be honored and practical members—honored members for doing something, in contradistinction to "honorary members," who usually do nothing at all.


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At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
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FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
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At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

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At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
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FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

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Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 11:30 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:20 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10:45 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12:00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 7:10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10:00 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 8:00 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

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## PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steamer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 p. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:25 A. M., Express. 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

## PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD,—

WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 10:45 P. M. |
| | " Williamsport | 8:15 A. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 9 50 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 11:30 A. M. |
| | " Williamsport | 8:50 P. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 10:10 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 8:00 A. M. |
| | " Williamsport | 6 30 P. M. |
| | arrives at Lockhaven | 7:45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 10:55 A. M. |
| | " Williamsport | 12:55 A. M. |
| | arrives at Philadelphia | 10:00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 6:25 P. M. |
| | " Williamsport | 7:50 A. M. |
| | arrives at Philadelphia | 4:20 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

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## WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 5:30, and 6:00 P. M

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf: 312 Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 226 South Delaware Avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS; THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 5:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:55 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:00 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harris burg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

## NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 8:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:21 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:28 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

## AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

RARE AND VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS,

On Friday Afternoon,

February 5, at 4 o'clock, Included are Liber Veritatis, 3 vols.; Pacata Hibernia, 2 vols.; Pickering Shakespeare; Sainte Hilaire's Plantes, 4 vols.; Humphreys' History of Printing; Missale Romanum; New York Picture Galleries; Dore's Don Quixote, Waverley Novels, etc. 2 3 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc.

Also, a line of tapestry Brussels. 1 30 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND D

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Malicious Mischief—Larceny of Carpet—Stealing Pocket Books—Street Fight—Suspicion of Larceny—Attempted Robbery—Disorderly Conduct—Held for a Further Hearing—A Suspicious Character.**

—Joseph Spade, it is alleged, is a frequent visitor to a disorderly house on South Third street known as the "Sky Parlor." Yesterday he amused himself by breaking the furniture in the place. Reserve Officer Hill was notified of the fact, and when he was about entering the house he found Spade at the top of a flight of stairs, with half a dozen bottles in his possession. The offender threatened the officer if he attempted to arrest him. The officer waited his chance and finally succeeded in capturing Spade, who had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and was committed.

—Mary Miller was arrested at Broad and Locust streets yesterday for the larceny of a roll of carpet, which she admitted stealing, but refused to say from whom she had obtained the property. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Morrow and was committed.

—Henry Stark is a newsboy. Of late he has been in the habit of visiting Mr. Rumpp's store, at Fourth street and Appletree alley, for the purpose of folding his papers. Yesterday he was noticed to secrete two bundles of pocket-books under his coat, and when arrested it was ascertained that he had helped himself on former occasions, and had disposed of books for 25 cents, the market value of which were $1 50. Stark had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, and was committed for trial.

—R. W. Parker, Charles Davis, John Johnson, and John Stahl (all colored) engaged in a free fight at Sixth and Lombard streets. They were arrested for the offense and were committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—Young Parr was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of a roll of carpet. It appears that on Sunday Parr was in company with his brother at Twentieth street and Washington avenue, the former having in his possession the carpet. His brother, seeing Officer O'Brien, exclaimed "There is an officer; throw away the package." An attempt was then made to arrest the parties, but they escaped. Yesterday, as stated above, Parr was seen in the same neighborhood and arrested. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was held for a further hearing.

—Lawrence Donohue was arrested last evening on suspicion of breaking into the stable of Campbell & Pollock, Twentieth street and Washington avenue. He was held in $800 bail by Alderman Dallas.

—George Spencer, for disorderly conduct at Christian and Montcalm streets, has been held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

—Andrew Moore has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall, on suspicion of the larceny of a shawl from Mrs Henry, residing at Seventh and Bedford streets.

—George Moore, Patrick McCabe, Michael Flynn, and Thomas Marshall were arrested by Officers McKnight and Flick, late last night, under suspicious circumstances. They were seen loitering about the streets, and one was heard to say "that if they had gone through that man they would have made a good haul." The prisoners were held to bail by Alderman Bonsall.

THE LATE DAVID PAUL BROWN, JR.—At noon to-day a numerously attended meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the District Court room, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of David Paul Brown, Jr.

His Honor Judge Stroud occupied the chair, and Messrs. Richard Ludlow and Samuel Wetherill were elected Secretaries.

Mr. Gest made some remarks eulogistic of the deceased, after which he presented the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the Bar of Philadelphia have heard with profound sorrow of the decease of David Paul Brown Jr., an honored member of the profession.

*Resolved*, That our late brother, by his uniform courtesy of demeanor and kindness of heart, his high social qualities, his strict integrity of character and varied learning, was endeared to us while living, and now that he has gone his memory is enshrined in our hearts.

*Resolved*, That while we reverently submit to the decree of Providence, which has removed a loved companion in the prime of his manhood, we tender to her who has so suddenly been bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral, and that a committee of six be appointed by the Chairman to deliver a copy of these resolutions to his family and the venerable father of the deceased.

In seconding the resolutions the following gentlemen likewise paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased:—Messrs. Dwight, McCall, Wister, Henry, Mitcheson, and his Honor Judge Peirce.

The resolutions were then carried, and the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee:—Messrs. Gest, Price, McCall, Henry, Mitcheson, and Wister.

Adjourned.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ALDERMAN MCMULLIN.—The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth McMullin, wife of Alderman McMullin, of the Fourth ward, took place this morning from her late residence, No. 722 S. Eighth street, and was attended by an immense concourse of persons, including personal friends and Democrats, politicians of distinction. The mortuary services were held in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Tenth and Christian streets, where solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. P. F. Sheridan; assisted by Father Sullivan as deacon and Father Blacken as subdeacon. The sermon was preached by Father Sheridan, and was substantially explanatory of the Catholic doctrine of purgatory, and calling on those present to pray for the soul of the deceased. The service was sung by a special choir, composed of prominent singers from the different churches, including Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Miss Josephine Schimpf, M'me Aledo, Miss Jennie Cassidy, Miss McCartney, Thomas E. Harkins, John J. Meany, John Welsh, James Cavanaugh, and others, and many parts of the Requiem, as well as the solos of Miss McCaffrey, Mrs. Schimpf, and Mr. Harkins, were effectively and forcibly given. The funeral was the largest occurring in the lower section of the city for a long time, and the interment took place in the Cathedral Cemetery.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. B. B. Parsons, D. D., will be installed as pastor of this church, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon next. The Rev. N. A. Prentiss will preside and propose the constitutional questions; Rev. Dr. E. E. Adams will preach the sermon, Rev. Albert Barnes will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Richard A. Mallery the charge to the congregation.

FOUND DEAD.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning an unknown man was found dead on the sidewalk in Brown street, below Fourth. He had a severe cut over his eye, and it was at first supposed that he had been foully dealt with. It is alleged that while intoxicated he fell and sustained the injuries which terminated in his death. He was on his way from a ball.

EXPLOSION.—Last evening a coal-oil lamp exploded in a residence at Broad and Jefferson streets, causing an alarm of fire.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ARCH *Twelfth Night* will be performed this evening. Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* is announced for Monday.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be performed this evening. To-morrow Mr. J. E. McDonough will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening as "Amina" in the opera of *La Sonnambula*. To-morrow *A Marriage by Lanterns* and the comedietta of the *Swiss Cottage* will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive entertainment will be given this evening.

MR. MADISON CERRY will appear this evening at the Assembly Buildings in an attractive musical entertainment of a somewhat novel character.

The SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver the first lecture of three to be given in this city, at Concert Hall this evening. Subject—"Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards." The second lecture will be delivered on Thursday, Feb. 11. Subject—"Mrs. Grundy;" and the third on Thursday, Feb. 18. Subject—"The Spratts at Saratoga." These lectures are something out of the usual line, and they have attracted large audiences in other cities. Mr. De Cordova is a refined wit and humorist, and understands the art of being amusing without descending to vulgarity. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door of the hall.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, in aid of the building fund of the Mercantile Library. The directors of that institution are exceedingly anxious to complete their building on Tenth street, and thus give Philadelphia a first-class popular library; and we hope that all who are interested in the matter will attend Mr. Murdoch's reading, especially as they are assured of a first-class entertainment.

HON. GEORGE CONNELL will deliver a lecture on "One Government for the North American Continent," at Concert Hall, on to-morrow evening.

## POLAND.

**Melancholy Condition of the Country.**

The Warsaw correspondent of the London *Post* writes as follows:—

We have a very melancholy Christmas here this year. All classes have been so impoverished by the endless contributions levied by the Government that the shops, usually so full at this season, have had scarcely any customers for any but their cheapest goods, and there is hardly a family in the capital which is not mourning the loss of one or more of its members by exile or confiscation. The depreciation in the value of landed property, both here and in other parts of Poland, is almost incredible. Estates are sold every day at a third of their real value. Last week one of the finest houses in Warsaw, which cost 130,000 roubles a few years ago, was sold for 41,000 roubles. This depreciation, which is mainly due to the general impoverishment of the country, is also in a certain degree to be accounted for by the arbitrary measures of the government in regard to residence. Thus a ukase decreed some time ago that all landed proprietors in Lithuania who were "suspected" of having been concerned in the late insurrection should sell their estates and settle in the kingdom of Poland. The result of this decree was that a number of the proprietors in question bought estates in the adjoining districts of the kingdom. They had scarcely established themselves, however, in their new homes when another regulation was published ordering them to reside in the western portion of the kingdom—viz., near the Prussian frontier—so that they are now compelled again to dispose of their estates and move still further to the south.

The Zamoyski Palace, which was sequestrated by the Government in 1863 because a bomb had been thrown out of it by some unknown person at Count Berg, has now been finally given over to the corps of engineers. But though the Government has taken possession of the property it refuses to pay off the mortgages upon it. One of these, amounting to 150,000 roubles (£20,000), was left by the late Countess Zamoyski to her children, being a portion of the property which was settled upon her at her marriage. The heirs have repeatedly urged their claim upon the Government, but the latter refuses to pay either principal or interest, on the plea that, as the palace was the property of Count Zamoyski and had been confiscated, the share of his children in the property must be confiscated also. The heirs then attempted to bring the matter into a court of law, but the dread of offending the Government here is such that they could not get a single lawyer to take up their case.

The system of Russification is still being pursued in all parts of Poland with unabated vigor. General Potapoff, the Governor of Lithuania, and author of the famous decree forbidding Poles to speak Polish, has issued a circular changing the Polish names of the principal villages and towns in his district into Russian ones, and directing the officials to take no notice of any letters which are not addressed in conformity with the new scheme, which is to come into operation from the 1st of January. Another decree just issued orders the Russian calendar (old style) to be adopted in Poland instead of the Gregorian calendar or "new style." This, as might have been expected, has caused immense confusion in the commercial and manufacturing districts, as the 1st of January will this year be twelve days later in Poland than before.

Joseph Siemaszko, the head of the Russian clergy in Lithuania, whose persecution of the United Greek Church in that country in 1839, when upwards of sixty nuns were flogged in a single convent at Minsk, several of them dying under the lash, has made him an object of universal horror and detestation among the Poles, has died at Wilna.

## SINGULAR THEFT.

**A Man Tied to a Ringbolt in his Office and Robbed.**

*From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 2.*

A queer robbery is reported to have been committed upon Mr. David C. Sisson, treasurer of Post No. 15, G. A. R., yesterday. Mr. Sisson's story is substantially as follows:—He had just entered his office in the headquarters of the Post, in the third-story of building at the corner of Lucas and Washington streets, at 11 o'clock A. M., when a woman, who had evidently followed him up the staircase, accosted him, and in the manner usual with applicants for relief, asked for aid. After hearing her story Mr. Sisson concluded that her case did not come under his cognizance as treasurer of the Post, and informed her that he could not aid her. As she went out he requested her to shut the door, which fastened with a dead-latch. Whether the woman shut the door or not Mr. Sisson says he was too busy to notice; but in less than five minutes he was seized from behind around the neck by the strong hands of a man who had entered unperceived, with the remark in a subdued tone, "I've got you." The treasurer says he resisted as he best could, but was so choked that he could not utter a cry until dragged to a ringbolt in the floor of the anteroom, where, placing a revolver at his head, the assailant told him that if he made a noise he would "put his light out." The man then produced a rope about the size of a small clothes line, and secured Mr. Sisson by the neck to the bolt. He then went to a small box wherein the treasurer was in the habit of keeping the Post's funds, and after examining the several envelopes in which different moneys were inclosed, obtained about $400, which he pocketed. He then returned to his prisoner and took from the latter's pantaloon pockets a wallet containing his private funds and other valuables, amounting in the aggregate to about $200, and deliberately left, with the remark, as it addressed to an accomplice in the entry, "Well, Pete, shall we meet at the same place to-night?" Though the robber had once before during the operation spoke as though somebody was within hearing, Mr. Sisson says he heard no response nor footsteps and saw no other person. The victim was left in the position above described, with his head so near the floor and the rope so tight around his neck that he could make but very little noise. In this position he was compelled to stay for more than an hour, not having been able to make himself heard by people on the ground floor; and finally released himself by persistently gnawing at the rope, which at last parted. The affair has been placed in the hands of the detectives, State and city, who are engaged in "considering" it. Mr. Sisson thinks he should be able to fully identify his assailant.

## A WESTERN TRAGEDY.

**An Enraged Brother Shoots his Sister's Intended Husband.**

*From the Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen, Jan. 29.*

We have learned the particulars of a tragic affair which occurred near Cornersville, in this county, a few days ago. A young man wooed and won the hand of a young lady whose brother was violently opposed to the match, and who swore they never should marry. The heroic though perhaps misguided young lady, yielding to the persuasive arguments of love, consented to an elopement. Accordingly, they clandestinely repaired to a neighboring house to consummate their ardent desire. But the resolute and desperate brother was upon their track, and just as the happy couple were on the floor, about to be made one, a ball from his pistol penetrated a vital part of the bridegroom's body, and he fell in the arms of the devoted girl, who, true to him in death, assisted by friends, conveyed him to the bed, where, at her request, the ceremony was finished, she exclaiming that she "had rather mourn a dead husband than a dead lover." In a few minutes the newly-made husband expired. The destroyer of his sister's happiness has not been seen since he fired the fatal shot.

## SPAIN.

**Designs of the Provisional Government—The Cuban Troubles.**

Correspondence from Madrid, Jan. 10, recites the following:—

It is understood that the Government has been sounding the troops to ascertain their feelings in regard to a *coup d'etat*. Some of the infantry, officered by Prim's friends, are ripe for anything, but the engineer and artillery corps cannot be corrupted. The latter are the *elite* of the Spanish army. They declare—at least their prominent officers declare—that they will support the Government in all that is proper and right until the Cortes meets, and whatever that body decrees they will obey, but they will not permit any *coup d'etat* if they can help it. The position assumed by these corps has rather thrown cold water on the ambitious designs of the Government. Still it cannot be safely affirmed that they have been relinquished. They will not be until the last moment, although it is more impossible daily to carry them out. The elections take place on the 15th, and the result will greatly affect the plans of the Government.

Marshal Serrano, President of the Provisional Government, addressed Mr. Hale, our Minister, a note on New Year's Day, with a copy of a telegram from General Favia, commanding troops in Malaga, informing the Government that a boat of the Swatara, bearing the United States flag, had been fired into by the revolutionists while it was conveying some ladies to the ship. General Favia had dispersed the revolutionists, and he did not know whether any one had been hurt in the boat. He had made explanations to the commander of the Swatara. General Serrano, on behalf of the Provisional Government, deplored the act of vandalism. The relations between the United States and Spain were always friendly, and he regretted that anything should occur that might in any way change them. He promised to secure and punish the guilty parties for this gross assault on the flag of a friendly country. Of course the act was one that could not be prevented, and the Government is not to blame for it. General Serrano very promptly, on behalf of the Government, conveyed to Mr. Hale the news and his regrets. That was all that could be done. Mr. Hale has, no doubt, expressed his entire satisfaction at General Serrano's disclaimer, and the affair will be dropped, unless something different is reported by Commander Blake or the Vice-Consul.

The news from Cuba is said to be very gloomy. Every exertion is being put forth to hurry on reinforcements. Transportation is limited; the Cadiz and Malaga affairs have affected governmental plans, and above all the finances are in such a deplorable state that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops can be sent out before spring, when it may be too late. We do not know the precise nature of the intelligence that General Lersundi has sent by Atlantic cable, but we may infer that it is bad from the effect in the higher circles. Spaniards begin to freely admit that they consider the island of Cuba lost to them, and they say that it does not surprise them when such persons as General Dulce took with him are sent out to govern the island. It is confessed on all sides that no such lot of needy and penniless adventurers were ever sent out of Spain before to be saddled on the poor Cubans. With very few exceptions, they are men of no talent, position, or respectability. They came to the surface during the revolution, and must be taken care of by the Government. They will fill their pockets in Cuba if the revolution there does not choke them off, and come home rich. As illustrating their character, they relate a good saying of a wit, who stated that if those fellows could raise money by mortgaging Cuba they would have pledged half of the island and spent the proceeds before they sailed from Cadiz. It is a pity that Spain could not send better men. What wonder that the island is dissatisfied to see its resources dissipated or bagged by these needy adventurers? To be sure, the officials here are but little better, and Cuba may not in justice claim that partiality has been shown her.

The Finance Minister is in a painful position. The old government had negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds, of Paris, for 400,000,000 reals, and bonds to that amount had been sent him. He sold in one way or another 100,000,000 in these bonds and remitted the Government 90,000,000, after having deducted 10,000,000 for his percentage, insurance, and I know not what. Mr. Figuerola, the Finance Minister, relied on the sale of the balance, 300,000,000, to meet the interest of various bonds now due. But day before yesterday he received from the Rothschilds all the bonds in his hands, with the information that he would not undertake to put them on the market—very sharp practice on the part of the Paris bankers, but exceedingly bad for the Provisional Government. The Minister of Finance found himself, figuratively speaking, on his beam ends, and was compelled to borrow ten million reals from the Bank of Spain to meet imperative payments. No one knows what will be done now. The interest of the debt must remain impaired, unless some method is discovered by which money can be raised. What that method shall be just now engages the thoughts of every financier, who can see no daylight anywhere. The situation is bad enough with the coffers well filled, but when perfectly empty it is really disheartening. Spanish funds are dropping lower and lower daily. The end must come very soon. How can the crash be prevented? *Nous verrons.*

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*Continued from the First Page.*

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—McDonald vs. The Bonded Warehouse Company. An action of replevin to try the ownership of whisky. Before reported. The plaintiff suffered a nonsuit.

Behrens vs. Rasch. An action of replevin to try the right to real property. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—John L. Perkins and Wife vs. the City. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Perkins in falling into an inlet at the corner of Broad and Carpenter streets. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs $250.

Fenner vs. Clawson. An action to recover for a beer pump sold and delivered to the defendant, which the defense alleged didn't answer the purpose for which it was purchased. The plaintiff offered to take the machine back, but the defense refused, unless the plaintiff would consent to remunerate him for an ice box he said he was compelled to buy because of the defect in the pump. Verdict for plaintiff, $35 65.

William Kessler vs. Robert Adger. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution for the larceny of two brass kettles. This suit was begun on Tuesday of last week, but was then continued until to-day because of a death in the family of one of the counsel. The case has not been concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Peirce.—Wadding on vs. Leach. An action to recover for money loaned. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $79.

Grentlick vs. Rosenhauser. An action to recover for money had and received. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant sold him a party wall that did not belong to him, and that when he, the plaintiff, proceeded to tear it down, the real owner obtained an injunction against him and also recovered damages. This action was brought to recover the price already paid the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, $151 32.

W. P. Brinton & Co. vs. H. P. Myers. An action to recover for ground sold and delivered. On trial.

**Obituary.**

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., here announced in beautiful language the death of David Paul Brown, Jr., and moved the adjournment of the Court, in order that lawyers there engaged might attend the bar meeting to be held as a last tribute of respect to his memory. His Honor said that the intelligence of the decease of this much esteemed gentleman had caused a pang to his heart. Enumerating the numerous virtues of Mr. Brown, he adjourned the Court according to motion, and ordered a minute of these proceedings to be entered on the record.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Scott vs. The Spring Garden Insurance Company. An action on a policy to recover for loss by fire. Before reported. The defense alleged that a portion of the articles laid in plaintiff's declaration were not covered by the policy. On trial.

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# THIRD EDITION

# HARRISBURG

## Proceedings in the Senate and House—Railroad Bills Introduced and Passed.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—Mr. Connell presented the remonstrance of Henry Bumm, J. Macy, J. F. Grislack, and many other citizens of the Twentieth ward, Philadelphia, against the repeal of the act dividing said ward into two school sections. Bills in place were read as follows:—

By Mr. Burnett, one authorizing corporations possessing mining privileges to lease their corporation property to corporations having mining rights.

Also one authorizing the West Branch of the Susquehanna Canal Company to abandon for use as a canal that portion of their canal known as the Lewisburg Cross-cut, and sell the same to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

Also, one giving the Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company power to erect a telegraph line along their road, and to connect it with other lines; providing that seven directors may transact business, and that the provisions of the fourth section of the act of March 27, 1852, relative to the Sunbury and Erie, and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Companies, shall apply to said Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Jackson—One allowing the Wilkesbarre and Pittstown Railroad Company, now known as the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre, to erect a telegraph along their road, which can be used also by the public; and also allowing them to connect their road at Hazleton and Jansesville with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

By Mr. Stinson, one authorizing the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company to build lateral or branch roads three miles long, and to borrow the money necessary; also one authorizing the Chester county prison inspectors to employ a moral and religious instructor, the expense not to exceed $1500.

By Mr. Graham, one to enable railroad, canal, and slack-water navigation companies to straighten, widen, deepen, enlarge, and otherwise improve their lines and the bridges, aqueducts, piers, and structures thereof.

By Mr. McIntyre, one relating to the competency of witnesses in actions relative to incorporated companies.

By Mr. Connell, one to incorporate the Little Cottonwood Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. Wallace, one authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to extend and construct their branch now building in Cameron, Elk, Clearfield, and Jefferson, to the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to connect the same with the Erie Road.

Also, one to repeal the act authorizing the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon the bonds secured by mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage.

**House of Representatives.**

The General Judiciary Committee reported negatively on an act relating to the selection of candidates for office by political parties in the Commonwealth. This is the bill which was prepared and forwarded by the Union League of Philadelphia, and was embodied in a prize essay for which that body gave a premium of five hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, of Venango, the bill was referred back to the committee.

The Ways and Means Committee reported an act to adjourn *sine die* on March 10.

No action was taken upon it.

Many bills were introduced, among them the following, which were referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Howe, an act requiring the registry of lands in Philadelphia.

By Mr. Beans, authorizing William B. Severn to sell and convey certain real estate.

By Mr. Nice, of Schuylkill, for the better ventilation of mines and the protection of the lives of miners.

By Mr. Webb, conferring the right upon the Common Pleas courts to grant divorces.

By Mr. Phillips, to settle and determine the southern boundary line of this State.

By Mr. Myers, authorizing city aldermen to justify the sureties on license bonds for their respective wards, subject to the approval of the Recorder, and that the act approved April, 1861, being a supplement to act approved 20th of April, 1859, being a supplement to the act approved 31st of March, 1856, be repealed.

By Mr. Hong, making it lawful for the Governor to remit any part of any sentence hereafter imposed by any court of quarter sessions or other court having criminal jurisdiction, upon any person after conviction for any felony or criminal offense, with power also to reduce any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years.

**Serious Accident at Montreal.**

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 4.—While a concert and ball at St. Patrick's Hall was in progress last night, 2000 persons being present, a cry was raised shortly before midnight that the roof was giving way, causing intense excitement. All immediately rushed towards the street, but while the last were getting out the roof fell with a tremendous crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped that none were killed.

The snow storm continues with great fury, and railroad travel will be stopped.

**The Weather.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4.—The snow-storm has not yet ceased, and the roads are badly blocked. There was a thunder-storm last night.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 130; Reading, 96½; Canton Co., 61; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 91½; New York Central, 165¾; Hudson River, 136½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 86¼; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 108½; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 138¾. Sterling, 109½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2000 bales at 30½. Flour dull and declining, but is without decided change; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at $1 48. Corn dull and lower; sales of 32 000 bushels; mixed Western 86@91c. Oats firmer; sales of 14,000 bushels Western at 76@77½c., afloat, and 74½c., in store. Beef quiet. Pork dull, new Mess $2 25; prime mess, $25@27 50. Lard heavy; steam, 20¾@20¾c. Whisky firm but quiet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland held at 28c. Flour dull and easier. Wheat dull; sales of prime to choice red at $2 2@2 25. Corn firm; prime white, 85@86c.; prime yellow, 84@86c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1 30. Pork firm at $32 50@33. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@18c.; clear do., 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¾; hams, 20c. Lard firm at 21c.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 163¾ | West. Union Tel. | 37¼ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 36½ | Cleveland & Toledo | 104¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 95⅞ | Toledo & Wab. | 63¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 93 | Mil. & St. Paul R. | 85¾ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 92¼ | Adams Express | 69¼ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. | 88 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 31¼ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. prf. | 91¼ | United States | 63½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 128½ | Penn. 6s, new | 97 |
| Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 117½ | Gold | 135¾ |
| Pacific Mail S. Co. | 116¾ | Market irregular. | |

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 1mrp East of Front street.

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 6

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 16p

# FOURTH EDITION

# WASHINGTON.

## Consuls Recognized by the President—Dr. Mudd—His Probable Pardon—The Proceedings of Congress.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

**Consuls Recognized.**

The President has recognized Ernst Bryer as Consul of the North German Union at Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Gossler as Consul of the North German Union at Boston; Emilio de Las Casas, Consul of Venezuela at New York; and Edward F. Davidson, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic for the United States.

**Interest on the Union Pacific Railroad's Bonds.**

The interest paid by the United States on all bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, including December 31, 1868, amounts to $639,305. The 50 per cent. of the earnings from Government business returned to the Treasury, as provided by law, amounts to $516,785.

**Dr. Mudd's Case.**

The President has directed the Attorney-General to make a report in the case of Dr. Mudd, as preliminary to a pardon. The friends of Mudd say they have no doubt he will be soon set at liberty. This belief is based on what the President told them.

**The Committee on Reconstruction**

were to have decided definitely to-day as to the restoration of Mississippi to the Union, but postponed its action in consequence of information that another delegation from that State is now on the way to Washington. The committee have agreed to report a bill removing political disabilities from a number of persons in the South.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas relating to the mail service and post routes in that State.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the House joint resolution directing the sale of the steamer Atlanta, which was thereupon considered and passed.

Mr. Chandler presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature requesting Michigan Representatives and Senators to secure the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The Chair presented the credentials of Thomas W. Tipton, Senator elect from Nebraska.

Mr. Nye presented the credentials of William M. Stewart, Senator elect from Nevada.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide better security for the engraving and printing of the securities of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill to incorporate the Junction Railroad Company of Washington. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr Osborne introduced a bill to provide for an American line of steamships between certain Atlantic ports in the United States and one or more European ports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to grant lands to the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Warner presented a bill to reserve certain grants of land to the State of Alabama.

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Colored Convention of the Union League of Winchester, Va., protesting against the removal of the political disabilities of Judge Baker, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Cyrus Anson, of New York, asking that $600,000 be retained out of the price of the island of St. Thomas to reimburse him for certain losses growing out of a contract to make a ship canal across the Isthmus of Hilstein to open communication between the North Sea and the Baltic.

Mr. Pomeroy moved to take up the motion made by Mr. Conness, several days since, to reconsider the vote upon the bill relating to the Central branch of the Pacific Railroad, to allow the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Williams) to offer an amendment. Lost

On motion of Mr. Patterson (N. H.) the Senate took up the bill to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business of yesterday, the constitutional amendment.

**House of Representatives.**

After the reading of the journal, the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with Henry Johnson in his custody, the recusant witness committed yesterday to his keeping.

Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the committee on the New York election frauds, stated that the witness had appeared before the committee and testified, and that there seemed to have been a misunderstanding between the witness and the officers who served the subpœna as to the room at which the committee had been sitting in New York. Under these circumstances he offered a resolution that Henry Johnson be discharged from custody.

Mr. Brooks asked why not say honorably discharged?

Mr. Lawrence supposed that that was unnecessary.

Mr. Brooks thought that it was unnecessary after casting contempt upon the man, and bringing him to Washington under arrest.

Mr. Woodward remarked that the only effect of the gentleman from Ohio (Lawrence) refusing to admit the statement of the witness yesterday, as to his having obeyed the summons, had been to do disgraceful incarceration of a freeman for 24 hours.

Mr. Robinson made the point of order that the word "disgraceful" used by Mr. Woodward was a more severe expression than he himself had been called to order for yesterday.

The Speaker sustained the point of order. The witness had been incarcerated by order of the House, and it was not proper for a gentleman to denounce the action of the House as disgraceful.

Mr. Woodward remarked that the expression was strictly correct.

The Speaker—The Chair, however, decided otherwise.

Mr. Woodward—The House was led to the decision by the gentleman from Ohio refusing to accept the statement of the witness yesterday. Then the House, very properly, I think, committed him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, but the House was misled into the act by the gentleman from Ohio.

The Speaker—As the Chair views this question from parliamentary, not a judicial stand point, the Chair cannot see now "a disgraceful act" can "very properly" be done.

Mr. Woodward—If I used that word I withdraw it. I say, however, that if the gentleman from Ohio accepted the statement made yesterday, the House would not have done the very "proper" act of recommitting this citizen. I think an apology is due to him by the gentleman from Ohio.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 4**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

**BETWEEN BOARDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $7000 Leh R n bs fr | 94¾ | 100 sh Penna R | 57⅞ |
| $3000 5-20s '64, cp | 10⅝ | 100 do | 57⅝ |
| $1000 Pa 6s, 2 ser | 103¾ | 9 do | 58 |
| $500 Pa 6s, 1 series | 104 | 100 do | 57⅝ |
| $2500 do | 108 | 50 do | 58 |
| $1000 City 6s, New | 101 | 100 do | 58½ |
| 200 sh Hestonville b10 | 12¾ | 100 sh Leh N | 33½ |
| 200 sh Read R | 48¾ | 100 sh Read RR | 48 |
| 200 do | 48 | 100 do | 48 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $7000 Leh 6s gold | 90¾ | 12 sh Leh Val | 55¾ |
| $100 City 6s, Old | 97½ | 40 do | 56 |
| $1000 do | 97⅝ | 8 do | 56 |
| $2500 do | New 101 | 200 sh Big Mount. | 12½ |
| 100 sh Penna R | 57⅞ | 200 do | 6 |
| 100 do | 57⅝ | 69 sh C & Am | 124¾ |
| 100 do | 57¾ | 100 sh Read R | 48 94 |
| 100 do | 58 | 100 sh N Y & M | 4¾ |
| 100 do | 58 | 200 sh Cata Pf | 84 |
| 100 sh Heest'vle | 12¾ | 8 sh Leh Nav. | 31¾ |
| 100 do | 12¾ | | |

# FIFTH EDITION

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## Affairs in Washington—Proceedings of Congress.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

**Specie Payments.**

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report to the Senate a bill providing for the payment of the United States bonds in gold, unless other prohibited, and also legalizing gold contracts.

**A Row in an Investigating Committee.**

There was quite a row in the Wells-Fargo Investigating Committee to-day. It appears that newspaper correspondents appeared to testify before the committee, and got into a difficulty with the chairman, Mr. Broomall. The latter gave it as his opinion that all newspaper correspondents were corrupt, and could be bought for a consideration. A correspondent resented the remarks of Mr. Broomall, and a lively scene ensued.

**A Bout with Butler.**

During the debate on the Indian appropriation bill a lively scene took place between General Butler, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho Territory. Mr. Holbrook charged that Butler had made statement relative to the appropriations for Idaho and other Territories which he knew to be unqualifiedly false when he made them. General Butler thereupon called him to order. Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, asked that the objectionable words be taken down. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Molbrook before the bar of the House, that he might be censured by the Speaker. Amid profound silence, the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to Mr. Holbrook's seat and conducted him to the bar of the House, where the Speaker censured him, in accordance with the order of the House.

**The Committee of Ways and Means**

has agreed to report to the House the bill introduced by Mr. Schenck on January 20, to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment in coin, and pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the bonds in coin.

## FROM EUROPE.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**Another Rumor From Greece.**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Still later despatches from Athens announce the probable adherence of Greece to the protocol of the Paris Conference.

**The London Police.**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Henderson has been appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, vice Sir R Mayne, deceased.

**News from South America.**

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Later advices from South America have been received. There is no war news. It is reported that a Brazilian force has gone to Asuncion to establish a provisional government.

**House of Representatives.**

*Continued from the Fourth